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CITY EDITION

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PUMPS & PUMPSETS

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL XXVI NO. 179 | BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1938 | PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NEW C. P. CABINET PERSONNEL

JAWAHAR ON HIS MISSION

Says, Brings India's Homage For Cause Of Spain And China

PARIS, July 27.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru this morning visited the Soviet Ambassador, M. Souritz. In the afternoon, he attends a small party for bidding a farewell to the six Indian delegates from France to the World Youth Congress in New York.

Late last night, Pandit Nehru spoke at a mammoth meeting organised on behalf of China and Spain by C. G. T. L. A. Pasionara, famous woman Spanish Republican leader, was also a speaker. Pandit Nehru said that he brought the homage of Indians to the Spanish and Chinese Governments and declared that the danger of war would not be averted until Imperialism was liquidated.

For the last two days, Pandit Nehru had long talks with the Chinese leader Dr Sunfo, and yesterday, he called on the Chinese Ambassador. To-morrow, Pandit Nehru will proceed to South France for ten days, whence he goes to Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Krishna Menon, who is accompanying Pandit Nehru during his Paris sojourn, and is the Indian representative at the World Youth Congress, leaves for London to-night to arrange for the departure of the Indian delegation from Britain, who will leave, with the delegation from France, from Havre on August 4.—Reuter.

INDIAN DELEGATES TO YOUTH CONGRESS

Jawaharlal Presides Over Gathering

PARIS, July 27.

Pandit Nehru in the afternoon presided over a gathering of delegates to the World Youth Congress of New York including two out of seven Indian Delegates, Mr. T. S. Basu, student, Paris and Miss Renu Roy of Newsham. There were a number of speeches in connection with the Congress and in favour of Spain and China. Reports will be read at the Youth Congress by Indian delegates on Colonial questions and illiteracy.

It will be argued, illiteracy is general because there is no state help. According to one delegate, the scheme put forward by Bombay Presidency is regarded as suitable basis for discussion.

Pandit Nehru is going to Normandy in the morning for a week and then to Czechoslovakia afterwards and perhaps to Budapest and Switzerland.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH POLICE FOR PALESTINE

236 Extra Recruits To Be Sent

LONDON, July 27.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions on Palestine Mr. Malcolm MacDonald announced that the Government were recruiting 236 extra British police, who would be proceeding to Palestine as soon as recruited. He added, an examination had indicated that the bomb thrown at Haifa on July 25 was a crude local manufacture.—Reuter.

76 KILLED IN HAIFA

JERUSALEM, July 27.

Seventy-six persons were killed and 170 injured at Haifa in three weeks, a record number of casualties for any one town or area in Palestine since the beginning of the disturbances.

Pt. Shukla Elected Leader

APPEAL TO VINDICATE CONGRESS PRESTIGE

Cabinet Congratulates Sikar People "For Adopting Method Of Non-Violence"

WARDHAGANJ, July 27.

Dr. Khare, on his return to Nagpur this afternoon, advised the Governor to invite Pandit Ravishanker Shukla, the new Leader of the Congress Assembly Party, to form a new Cabinet.

It is understood that Pandit Shukla has already received an invitation from the Governor to see His Excellency in this connection.

It is further understood that Pandit Shukla, in consultation with the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee this afternoon, has fixed the following personnel for his Cabinet:—

(1) PANDIT RAVISHANKER SHUKLA OF RAIPUR;
(2) PANDIT DWARKA PRASAD MISHRA OF JUBBULPORE;
(3) MR. D. K. MEHTA OF SEONI;
(4) MR. S. V. GOKHALE OF AMRAOTI;
(5) MR. M. P. KOLHE OF YEOTMAL;
(6) Mr. C. J. BHARUKA (COMMERCE CONSTITUENCY) OF Bharuka from C. P. Marathi districts.—A. P.

Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla, who was elected leader of the C.P. Congress Assembly Party on Wednesday.

KHARE BACK IN NAGPUR

No Intimation From Governor Yet

NAGPUR, July 27.

No new developments in connection with the formation of the new Ministry are expected before 9-30 p.m., when Pandit R. S. Shukla, the Leader of the Congress Assembly Party, returns to Nagpur from Wardha.

It is surmised that Pandit Shukla will receive a communication from the Governor inviting his assistance in forming the new Ministry only after Pandit Shukla has returned to Nagpur, and the present indications are that on receipt of this communication, Pandit Shukla may see the Governor either to-night or to-morrow morning, and inform His Excellency of the personnel of his new Cabinet.

Dr. Khare returned to Nagpur from Wardha this afternoon. It is learnt that he informed the Governor of his return to Nagpur, soon after his arrival. It is further understood that till 6-30 p.m., Dr. Khare had not received any intimation from the Governor accepting the resignation of Dr. Khare's present Ministry. At any rate, it is possible that events may move rapidly after 9-30 to-night.—A.P.

SHUKLA TO SEE GOVERNOR TO-DAY

NAGPUR, July 27.

Enquiries made by the Associated Press at 10 o'clock to-night show that Pandit R. S. Shukla is still at Wardha. He conveyed a message to his residence by telephone that he was not coming to Nagpur to-night as expected earlier and that he would be returning to-morrow morning at nine by the Bombay mail.

It is definitely learnt that Pandit Shukla will be invited tomorrow morning by the Governor to assist His Excellency in forming the new ministry. He is expected to see the Governor sometime after 11 a.m. to-morrow and to announce the personnel of his Cabinet, consisting of six ministers.

It appears to be certain that the new ministry will be composed of Pandit Shukla, Pandit D. P. Mishra, Mr. D. K. Mehta and three others whose names it is not possible at present to state precisely, but the probables are Mr. S. V. Gokhale and Mr. M. P. Kolhe (both from Berar) and Mr. C. J.

LEADERSHIP ELECTION

Shukla's Success

WARDHA, July 27.

The meeting of the Congress Legislative Party of the Central Provinces and Berar met to-day at 9 a.m. in Marwadi Vidyalaya.

It is understood that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, who presided at the meeting of the Congress Legislative Party, at the outset narrated the events since the Pachmarhi meeting of the Congress Party leading to the recent crisis and subsequent events culminating in the Working Committee's resolution declaring Dr. Khare unworthy of holding any position of responsibility.

The President then read out the Working Committee's resolution and placed before the meeting Dr. Khare's resignation of the leadership of the Party which were accepted.

Four names were suggested for the leadership of the Party namely, Pandit Ravishanker Shukla, Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, Mr. G. S. Gupta and Mr. K. R. Khandekar.

Dr. Khare's name was also suggested but was withdrawn. Mr. Gupta and Mr. Khandekar withdrew.

Votes were taken on the other two names and Pandit Shukla secured 46 and Mr. Deshmukh 12.

NAGPUR.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

After Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's introductory speech detailing the incidents since the Pachmarhi meeting of the Party, Mrs. Durgabai Joshi belonging to Dr. Khare's group suggested that the presence of the members of the Congress Working Committee was likely to hamper free voting at the meeting, and as such, they should withdraw from the meeting.

This suggestion was not accepted by Mr. Bose observing that the members of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee were entitled to supervise the proceedings of the Congress Party meeting. Besides, their presence need not handicap free voting, as the Congress High Command had not in-

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 5)

JUDGMENT FOR ETHIOPIAN EMPEROR

Cable And Wireless Ltd. To Pay £10,613

LONDON, July 27.

Judgment for Haile Selassie Emperor of Abyssinia for an agreed amount of £10,613 against the Cable and Wireless Company was delivered by Justice Bennett on the Chancery Division.—Reuter.

(In March an action was brought by the Emperor in the High Court seeking to recover approximately £10,000 payable under an agreement between the Director of Posts and Telegraphs on behalf of the Emperor and a British company, Cable and Wireless, Ltd).

HUGE FIRES RAGING IN KIUKIANG

SHANGHAI, July 26.

After the capture of Kiukiang Japanese troops are reported to have pressed on immediately, one column is stated to be driving down the railway from Kiukiang to Nanchang, and another following the Yangtse to the north-west to Hankow.

Huge fires are raging in Kiukiang. Majority of buildings on the bund are demolished or damaged as the result of the severe aerial bombardment for the last two days.

The cholera epidemic in the International Settlement in Shanghai is worsening. There were 772 cases in the Settlement alone in the past week in which 173 Chinese and one foreigner died.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON CZECH STATUTE.

BERLIN, July 27.

Alleged excerpts from the Czech Nationalities Statute published in Prague newspaper have called forth very violent attacks on the Statute and the Prague Government, who are accused of having tried to forestall Lord Runciman's mission by premature publication of parts of the Statute. It is asserted that excerpts are published merely to serve to show the wide gulf between the Czech proposals and the Sudeten claims. "Diplomatische Korrespondenz" declares that apart from a few concessions, the Czech proposals do not provide hopes of a satisfactory agreement and complains that no provision has been made for the creation of a united German administrative territory.—Reuter.

Parents And Guardians Will Be Hauled Up

SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE'S DECISION

Prosecution For Non-Attendance Of Children In "F" And "G" Wards

By a decision of the Schools' Committee taken at its meeting on Wednesday evening, prosecutions would be launched against more than 500 parents and guardians in "F" and "G" wards, for having failed to cause their children to attend recognised primary schools, thereby infringing the provisions of the Bombay City Primary Education Act of 1920.

In the absence of Dr. Solanki, chairman of the Schools' Committee Mr. M. M. Killedar was proposed to the chair.

The Committee considered the report of the Special Sub-Committee appointed by it on October 7, 1936. The Sub-Committee in consultation with the Secretary of the Committee advised the latter on the legal aspects and interpretations of the Law, and as to the method of launching prosecutions against defaulting parents and guardians. The number of non-attending children in whose case action was taken but who were still non-attending was 2,029, and the number of non-attending in whose case no action was taken was 1,528.

NEED FOR PUBLICITY

The Committee accepted an amendment moved by Mr. I. S. Patel deciding to adopt the Report of the Sub-Committee with a substitute clause that the public of "F" and "G" Wards should be acquainted with the decision of the Schools' Committee in regard to the prosecutions, through slides in Cinema Houses, printed posters and leaflets, and that propaganda should be undertaken to persuade the parents and guardians to send their children to schools.

MINUTE OF DISSENT

Mr. M. V. Donde in his minute of dissent opined that prosecution was no remedy at all, when there was piecemeal application of compulsion. The Schools' Committee should better adopt the policy of vigorous expansion, as against compulsion under the present conditions.

NIZAM'S GOVT. RESERVE SPACE IN CENTRAL JAIL

Anticipate State's People's Defiance Of "Gagging" Ordinance

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) July 27.

"People were craving for bread and got stone instead" is the popular feeling all over Hyderabad State regarding the repeal of Gasti 53 and the promulgation of new rules which have incorporated most of the drastic provisions of Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act of 1911 (Act 10) of British India without its relieving features.

The Hyderabad State People's Convention Committee in this connection passed a lengthy resolution criticising the action of the Government and proceeds to say "Committee feels Government inaugurated a fresh era of repression by promulgating these rules which could only be justified in cases of emergency when the country was a hot bed of sedition or there was danger to the peace and tranquillity of the State. It feels strongly that these rules will, instead of helping Government in their work, create further mischief by alienating the sympathies of all self-respecting citizens and paving way for spreading discontent against Government. All the rules are in the nature of permanent gagging ordinance and the form of procedure laid down also are wholly insulting".

In the opinion of the Committee Government's new measure will evoke popular resentment and appeals to the authorities to repeal all rules and not to precipitate widespread agitation "which will arise if not averted by timely solution of the problem in a patriotic and statesmanlike manner".

"I understand, Government are well aware of the situation at the same time studying the situation existing in other states such as Travancore and Mysore.

It is also learnt that the Government are prepared for an emergency and reserved enough space in the Hyderabad Central Jail transferring about 200 prisoners to district jails.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TRADE TALKS

Revival Of Optimism In Parliamentary Circles

LONDON, July 27.

Following the Prime Minister's statement in the House of Commons yesterday regarding the trade discussions with the United States, there has been a revival of optimism in Parliamentary Circles as regards the outcome.

It is understood, the Dominions are being consulted with regard to certain difficulties and there is a strong desire on all sides to overcome temporary difficulties. The British side is still very hopeful of an agreement.

It is understood, the United States have not raised the question of British Debt to the United States during the trade talks.

The United Kingdom Government have decided to establish the post of High Commissioner in New Zealand with functions comparable to those of the High Commissions of Canada, Australia and South Africa. Sir Harry Batterbee, Assistant Under-Secretary, Dominions Office has been selected to assume the post at the end of the year.—Reuter.

MOVE TO ROPE IN CONGRESS

Will Britain Yield To Indian Demands About Federation

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

New moves may be expected within the next few days to speed up the next stage in Indian self-government—the establishment of a Federal Government and a Federal Parliament—writes the Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily Herald".

They will probably take the form of assurances which, it is hoped, will remove the chief objection of the majority of the Congress Party to the scheme for "Central Self-Government" as laid down in the India Act.

Congress is at the moment divided. One section, led by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, this year's Chairman, is against having anything to do with Federation in any circumstances.

And Mr. Bose threatens resignation if Congress compromises at all. But the movement for "Co-operation at the Centre on condition" is gathering strength and seems likely to prevail.

Ultimately, the outcome is likely to depend on Mahatma Gandhi who "has not spoken yet".

There have been no "negotiations" of any kind. But both the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, who is now in England, are very well—informed of the views of important Congress leaders. And they are now considering the advisability of making some statement, which might help to clear the way for a new advance—of the need for which Lord Linlithgow in particular is firmly persuaded.—United Press.

LINLITHGOW SEES PREMIER

Informal Discussions With Lord Zetland

LONDON, July 27.

Lord Linlithgow continued this week his informal discussions with Lord Zetland at the India Office. He has seen Mr. Chamberlain and several members of the Cabinet. It is understood Lord Linlithgow hopes to leave London at the end of the week for Scotland, where he intends to remain until the end of September.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

PALESTINE COMMISSION.

LONDON, July 27.

The Palestine Commission according to the present plans will leave Palestine on August 3, and is expected to meet in London on September 15 to take further evidence. There is no indication hitherto, as to when they are likely to report to Government.

When the new brigade arrives in Palestine in September, the Government will proceed with a scheme for restoring the influence of the Government by permanent occupation of village areas in Palestine by troops and police. It is thought that there will be then enough forces in the country to deal with the situation, but should further assistance be required, it will be provided.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted a Hindu widow or a virgin 16 to 20 of age, for a young Gujarati Hindu of 35 years. Apply Box No. 10583 "Bombay Chronicle."

A young Saraswat Businessman wants a suitable match of same caste. Write to the Box No. 10585, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—For two young lady graduates, Brahmin or Khatri youngmen between 32-36 years with European qualifications well settled in life. Apply Box No. 10581, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an accomplished Muslim bride for a Muslim graduate in Government service. Apply with photos to 10577 "Bombay Chronicle."

A cultured young man—Hindu— settled in life requires to get in touch with a cultured girl of any community in view of marriage. Reply to Box No. 10572 "Bombay Chronicle" with full details.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Influential Gentlemen with good social status to canvass Shares of a well organised concern on decent remuneration and commission. Apply giving reference to Box No. 10584, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted temporarily a clerk on Rs. 40 for the Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality. Those having experience of Town Planning Works and knowing short-hand and typewriting need apply immediately to Mr. Jethalal P. Parekh, President, Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality. (9117)

Wanted Experienced and Influential persons to work as Branch Secretaries. Salary Rs. 75. Inter class fare. T.A. Rs. 2/8/- per day. Apply stating experience, business put in to the Kurukshetra Insurance Co., Ltd., Delhi. (10569)

Wanted for up-country, capable and experienced Mill Manager; expert carding and spinning, including knowledge of weaving plain, coarse goods and ability control labour; applicant must be man of undoubted integrity and high sense of duty. Generous terms. Apply stating qualifications, age and salary expected to Box No. 9074 "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—One first-class Electrical and Mechanical Engineer to run and be in charge of a Turbine and an Electrical Plant of a Sugar Factory of about 900 tons capacity in Bombay Presidency, with thorough practical experience of the work. Also one Assistant Mechanical and Electrical Engineer duly qualified and experienced to assist the In-charge Both to have at least five years practical experience. Please apply, stating qualifications, past experience, salary expected, age and nationality, also enclosing copies of testimonials, to Box No. 10570 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Woman Sub-Assistant Surgeon for Women's Hospital, Barwani. Pay Rs. 100—5—150 per mensem with free furnished quarters. The post is pensionable. Apply immediately to President, State Council, Barwani (Central India) with copies of testimonials stating qualifications, date of passing, previous experience, age, nationality, whether married, unmarried or widow, if now serving anywhere say where serving and on what pay, and all other relevant particulars. Applicant must state full details of her work, career and experience. Applications omitting to mention any of the required or relevant particulars will not be considered at all. It will be a great convenience if the applicant can send with the application or as soon as possible thereafter a copy of her recent photograph which will be afterwards returned to her. Application should not be delayed for want of a photograph. (9090)

52. TO BE LET.

To let the Entire ground floor of Gazdar Hall, consisting of 5 rooms and spacious verandah with Electric Light and water, at the junction of Gazdar and Ghodbunder Roads opposite the Railway Station at Andheri. Suitable for Offices, Schools and Libraries etc. For Particulars of Rent etc. Apply to The President, Vile Parle Municipality, Vile Parle. (9113)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Be Let—Airy Bright flat top floor at "Rama Mansions" No. 3, Tejpal Road Gamdevi, one drawing Room, three bedrooms, one kitchen, four bath rooms and two latrines. For rent, etc. See personally on the premises or 'Phone No. 41208. (10565)

91. SUB TENANTS WANTED

Office to Sub Let—Airy, with Chamber Telephone and Fan. Rent from Rs. 20 to 25 See. U. H. Kulkarni & Co., 231, Hornby Road Bombay. Tel. 23105. (10578)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

Motor Driving Taught Perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 10566, "Bombay Chronicle."

196. MEDICAL SPECIALISTS

England-Germany returned Research Scientist invites four sufferers from Asthma, in the first instance, to try the New Treatment, Free of all charges. Interviews between 3 and 6 only. Please apply:—"Asthma", Regent Hotel, Ballard Pier, Bombay. (10576)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents—Why Waste Money in lotteries, puzzles, competitions, bonds, donations etc., prize distributing companies. We take nothing, but distribute 3,00,000. Write for agency, membership terms. P. O. 49, Hyderabad, Sind. (10568)

348. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

Open land in suburban for gardening on long lease, with or without cottage or trees. Post Box 448, Bombay. (10580)

468. FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Advance Essential: Mangoes, Lichis and miscellaneous grafts and flower plants at cheapest cost. Graft catalogue free. Superintendent, Universal Nursery, Laheriasarai, Darbhanga. (10582)

549. FURNITURE FOR SALE

Gujarat Furniture Works. Quality Furniture in modern style. Showroom and Factory, Charni Road, Girgaum. 'Phone 25498. (10571)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

The cash transactions of the Motor Vehicles and Taxation Departments will be CLOSED at 1-0 p.m. (S.T.) on the 1st. 8th, 15th and 22nd August 1938.

E. SHEEHY.
Dy. Commissioner of Police,
M. V. & TAXATION.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 26th July, 1938.
9116.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

CHANGES IN RATES AND FARES

In order that the public may be advised when changes in Rates and Fares are introduced on the G. I. P. Railway, an announcement will be inserted in this paper from time to time notifying the issue of G. I. P. Rates Circulars, which contain all changes in rates and fares both in local and in through booking with other Railways. (9085)

NOTICE.

No. 7373/M. V. of 1938.

THE ATTENTION of owners of goods transport motor vehicles is invited to the Bombay Government Notification, Home Department No. 8440/3, dated the 17th June, 1938, published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" at pages 1137-38, Part IV, dated the 7th July, 1938 and owners of such vehicles in Bombay City are requested to produce forthwith their goods transport motor vehicles registered as light motor vehicles, at the Head Police Office for the purpose of weighment together with the respective registration certificates.

Owners who reside in the mofussil should produce their goods transport motor vehicles at the Office of the District Superintendent of Police of the district in which they reside for the purposes of weighment together with the registration certificates. They should further note that no goods transport motor vehicles should be used unless the following particulars are painted on them as required by Rule 34-E of the amended Rules, (Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules. 1915.

(1) The load registered under clause (a) of Rule 34-A.
(2) The maximum speed at which the vehicle may be driven under Rule 34-C.

E. SHEEHY,
Dy. Commissioner of Police,
M. V. & Taxation.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 20th July, 1938.
9115.

TENDER NO. 5565.

Under instructions from the Government of India, the Director of Contracts, Army Headquarters, Simla, invites tenders to reach him by 4 P.M. on 25-8-1938 at the latest for the whole or any portion of the plant available for sale as detailed below:—

I. Coal Handling Plant
(a) 515 feet of Light Railway Track 2 ft. gauge complete (14 lbs. rails). (already dismantled).
(b) Six double sided steel tipping wagons 27 cu. ft. capacity, for 2 ft. gauge.
(c) One Platform Weighing Machine, one ton capacity.

II. Morris 10-ton Hand operated Overhead Travelling Crane complete with F. B. Rails—41 lbs. section, and suitable for a span of 28 ft. 4 in. between runways.

All the above items are available at Lahore Cantonment and are in the charge of the Officer Commanding, Reserve Base Engineer Park and Depot, Lahore. There is a Broad Gauge Siding at the place of storage.

Applications should be made to the Director of Contracts, Army Headquarters Simla, for the prescribed tender form for Tender No. 5565, which will be supplied gratis and will give all particulars available of the plant offered for sale.
9095.

Public Notices

BOMBAY CRICKET ASSOCIATION.
BOMBAY, 13th July, 1938.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Cricket Association will be held at the Islam Gymkhana Pavilion, Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay on THURSDAY, 28th July, 1938, at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

A. A. A. FYZEE,
H. N. CONTRACTOR,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries,
Bombay Cricket Association.
9001.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 10586/151-Impt.

With reference to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay's notification No. 8745/151 Impt., dated the 10th June 1938, and in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV 1902), the Commissioner of Police has modified, as under, existing rule 15 so far as Wodehouse Bridge is concerned, and has also made the following additional rule 46:—

(1) The existing rule 15 is modified as under:—
Delete Wodehouse Bridge with the particulars shown against it.
(2) The following additional rule is made:—
46. *Regulation of traffic over Wodehouse Bridge.*—Owing to its critically unsafe condition. Wodehouse Bridge is closed to all buses and lorries and also to all other motor vehicles carrying more than seven persons in all or weighing more than two tons in all.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay,
15th July, 1938.
9119.

THE GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED, AJMER

OPEN COMPETITION PRIZE RS. 3,000

A REWARD of Rs. 3,000 will be given for the plan that may be finally approved for a six storied building to be constructed for the GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., on its plot of land situated in Chitaranjan Avenue, Calcutta. The plans must reach the Head Office of the Society at Ajmer by the 31st August 1938 at the latest.

For rules and conditions relating to the competition please apply to the undersigned.

P. G. MARATHEY,
General Manager.
(9112)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dr. ELIJAH MOSES, of Bombay Beni Israil Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Fort Chambers, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazindari or perpetual leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Western side of Cadell Road at Mahim, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 135 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and forming a portion of a larger piece of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 42 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1055 of Mahim Division and assessed by the Municipality under 'G' Ward No. 5236 Street No. 122 and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of Mahomed Haji, on or towards the East by Cadell Road aforesaid, on or towards the South by the property of Jaferbhai Kanji and on or towards the West by Sweepers passage.

Dated this 27th day of July, 1938.

DAYALJI & DIPCHAND.
Purchasers Attorneys.
9122.

Public Notices.

WANTED.

A NURSING SISTER on Contract—General and Midwifery certificates essential. Preference given if C. M. B. certificate. Age not under 25. Capable of teaching Anglo-Indian and Indian Probationers with ability to lecture in Hindusthani.

Salary upto Rs. 125-9-170 per month plus Rs. 100/- per annum on completion of year's approved service. Free furnished quarters with lights and fans, etc.

Apply with copies of certificates and testimonials and also medical certificate to:—

MAJOR J. M. PEREIRA,
M.B.E., V.H.A.s., I.M.D. (Retd.),
Supdt., Medical College,
Hospital, Patna.
P. O. Bankipore.
(9121)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

STORES DEPARTMENT.
(S/848 of 27-7-38.)

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Two C. I. Sluice Valves 36" with suitable gearing for hand operation for delivery within four months of the acceptance of the tender.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) on MONDAY, 15th August, 1938, together with earnest money deposit of Rs. 250/-. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed "Tenders for C. I. Sluice Valves 36" ".

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, &c., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2/-.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
A. P. SALDANHA,
Chief Storekeeper.
566, DeLisle Road,
Bombay No. 11.
28th July, 1938.
(9118)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

Re. Estate of LALCHAND ANANDJI DOMADIA,
..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Lalchand Anandji Domadia, deceased, who died at Masjid-i-Suleiman in Persia (Iran on or about the first day of September, 1937 and the Probate of whose Will (with copy of the said Will annexed) having effect throughout the Province of Bombay was granted on the 4th day of July, 1938, to Revashankar Popatlal Kothari, Amritlal Lalchand Domadia and Jesukhlal Javerchand Sanghani of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said executors at the Office of Messrs. Khandvala & Chhotalal, their attorneys, Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated this 26th day of July, 1938.

KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL,
Executors Attorneys.
Address:—Lentin Chambers,
Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.
9114.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the Official Receiver, Nairobi (per his Agent the Official Assignee of Bombay) the Receiver of the property of Hakemchand Kalidas Sheth & Mohanlal Kalidas Sheth traded as Sheth Bros. in Nairobi Bankruptcy Cause No. 15/38, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on MONDAY, 1st August, 1938, at 2-30 P. M. (S.T.) at their rooms at 122, Apollo Street Fort, the Bankrupts' office furniture such as Allwyn safe, steel cupboard, tables, chairs, fan etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 17 BALES AFRICAN COTTON.

Messrs BENNETT AND CO. will (To-Day) Thursday, the 28th July, 1938 at 2-15 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Gill and Co.'s Godown No. E. 68, Sewree Cotton Depot:—

On account of the concerned:—
14 Bales "B. R." African Cotton and 3 Bales Busoga African Cotton (country damaged).

BENNETT & CO.

His Majesty the Mendicant!

"Raja Gopichand"

Coming

in REGAL Splendour

ON SATURDAY AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

A SARASWATI Picture:

KAPURCHAND Release.

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA
O. S. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamer.	Arrival.	Dep
Yeifuku Maru	13th July	29th July
Melbourne „	23rd Aug	8th Sept
London „	8th Sept	23rd „
Himalaya „	23rd .	9th Oct.

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA
(Incorporated in Japan).
Taj Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 22084. Telegrams: 'SHOSEN'

VIDYA MANDIR SCHEME FOR ALL COMMUNITIES

Dr. Ashraf's Appeal To C. P. Muslim Landlords For Support

ALLAHABAD, July 25.

In the course of a statement to the "United Press" explaining as to how the Vidya Mandir Scheme is different from the Wardha Scheme of Education, Dr. K. M. Ashraf, Secretary of the Economic Department of the A.I.C.S., who was included as a member of the Vidya Mandir Scheme Committee appointed by the C. P. Government, says:—

"There is a general belief that the Vidya Mandir Scheme is a scheme of education. In fact, it is nothing of the kind. It is only a scheme of managing certain schools in C. P.—about 150 at present—mainly designed on the Wardha syllabus. Instead of running the schools under the Department of Public Instruction, the Vidya Mandir Scheme plans to start schools under registered private society. The funds of the schools will be met not from the public exchequer but from lands assigned for the Vidya Mandir Schools. Over and above, the ordinary teaching work, the Vidya Mandir teacher will organise the social life of the village and keep accounts of the Vidya Mandir trust. The syllabus except for minor alterations will be the Wardha Scheme of Education.

"It is somewhat unintelligible to me why Muslim League circles in general, and the C. P. Muslim League in particular, should oppose the Vidya Mandir Scheme. The syllabus committee of the Vidya Mandir Scheme has definitely recommended that every Vidya Mandir teacher will be required to learn both Hindi and Urdu so as to be able to teach Urdu to Muslim boys even if they are in small minority. It is open to the Muslims in any locality to endow necessary land and register a society with the appropriate name and place of Vidya Mandir. The educational minister has suggested 'Baitul Ilm' (house of learning) as a substitute for Vidya Mandir and Muslim friends are at liberty to choose some other name. Once the necessary land is forthcoming to maintain a teacher, the C. P. Government will have no objection in advancing the necessary initial grant which they will make in case of other schools.

"I hope the Muslim League in C. P. which claim among them many malguzars and landlords will come forward with necessary assignment of land and will avail of the present opportunity by imparting education through Urdu as medium of instruction. I can speak with confidence about the C. P. Government that no sympathy and encouragement will be wanting from their side."—United Press.

Where Buddha Preached His First Sermon

Sarnath To Have Temple Of Typically Chinese Architecture At Cost Of £7,500

CALCUTTA, July 25.

Sarnath or "Deer Park," near Benares, where Gautama Buddha preached his first sermon to his original five Brahman disciples 2,527 years ago, is again showing signs of rehabilitation. The latest move to develop the ancient site has come from a Chinese Buddhist monk, who, it is understood, has already purchased about two acres of land to build a temple of typically Chinese architecture at a cost of about £7,500.

Sarnath, since Buddha made it a centre of his mission, became to be the focal point of Buddhists all over Asia and, although it is now in ruins, it is still regarded as the most important of all the places of Buddhist pilgrimage.

When, in 1891, the pioneer Buddhist missionary from Ceylon, the late Rev. Dhammapala, visited the place, it was the playground of pigs and everything of old except the massive Dhamek Stupa (mound) was buried under earth. Dhammapala purchased a plot of land nearby and established an association—"Mahabodhi Society"—for the purpose of bringing back Buddhism to the land of its birth. He had to fight many a fight and succeeded when the Government of India, under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, acquired the area in ruins and undertook excavation. In 1931, he built a temple in the acquired area to which the Government of India presented a relic of Buddha, which is now preserved in a silver casket.

With the financial aid of a British Buddhist, Mr. B. L. Broughton, Cornwall, England, the walls of the temple were painted with frescoes depicting the important phases of Buddha's life by a noted Japanese Buddhist artist. DHAMMAPALA AND TAO KHAY.

While Dhammapala was passing his last days at Sarnath, he had the pleasure of meeting a Chinese Buddhist monk, Tao Khay, who hailed from Peking (modern Peiping). He proposed that Tao Khay should try to build a temple at the sacred site which, in its architectural design would represent the Chinese Buddhist architecture.

Tao Khay took to hear the suggestion of Dhammapala and began collecting money from his disciples on return to the then capital of China. He succeeded in collecting a handsome amount. Before his death, he charged his disciple, Shih Te Yue, a 61-year old Chinese monk, to collect more money for the purpose. Shih Te Yue, after many years' efforts, has now succeeded in his mission and is now in India to build the temple, which will be known as the Caung Hua (Chinese) temple of India.

Already, it is understood, about two acres of land have been purchased by the monk at a cost of more than £300. The building and its equipment will cost him an additional sum of £7,500. The plan has been approved and the monk, Shih Te Yue, will get to the task entrusted to him by his preceptor.—United Press.

Bengal Immunity's Help To China

CALCUTTA, July 27.

In response to an appeal issued by the Secretary of the General League of Nations, the Bengal Immunity Laboratory, Calcutta, offered one million doses of cholera vaccine as the Laboratory's contribution towards relief of the distressed people in China.—United Press.

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Nariman Wants Chowki In Northbrook Garden

Shamdasani Raises Objection To Mayor Retaining Chair: Move To Control Sale Of Vegetable Ghee: Resolutions On Corporation Agenda

A NUMBER OF INTERESTING ITEMS ARE INCLUDED IN THE AUGUST AGENDA OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Mr. K. F. Nariman wants a Police Chowki near Northbrook Gardens to prevent communal and other disturbances.

Dr. G. R. A. Shaikh points out the danger of using Tawda Ghee and desires restriction to be placed over the import of vegetable ghee.

MR. P. D. SHAMDASANI HAS, ONCE AGAIN, RAISED OBJECTION TO THE MAYOR RETAINING HIS CHAIR AND WANTS THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER TO APPROACH THE CHIEF JUDGE AND ASCERTAIN WHETHER HE IS DISQUALIFIED OR NOT.

Mr. K. F. Nariman will move:

That in view of the fact that the Northbrook Gardens at Grant Road has become a storm centre during communal and other disturbances in the City and that as it does not serve the original purpose of providing a recreation or playground for that locality, the Commissioner be requested to approach Government with a request to erect a Police Chowki on the spot keeping an open area round about for recreation purposes.

Dr. G. R. A. Shaikh will propose that the sale of the so called vegetable ghee or products thereof and also the so-called Tawada ghee should be controlled in the interest of the health of public and the Commissioner be therefore requested to address Government suggesting that permission to import the said articles into the City, their manufacture or sale should be refused unless the same contain at least 60 per cent. of vitamins present in pure ghee.

Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtanker will move:

That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the constant exposure to dust and flies of sweetmeat articles, various other articles of food, etc., kept for sale in many of the sweetmeat shops, milk shops, eating-houses, restaurants, etc., in the City, which is highly dangerous to the health of the City and he be requested to issue strict instructions to the Health Department staff requiring them (a) to compel the proprietors thereof to keep all articles of food, etc., in their shops in 'flyproof cases' and not to keep them open or expose to dust and flies and (b) also to see that all the necessary 'licence conditions are scrupulously observed' and carried out at each of the places.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani wants the Corporation to draw the attention of the Commissioner to his letter, dated the 14th July 1938 to the Corporation alleging that for the reasons stated therein, Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy, who has been appointed by Government, has become disqualified for being a Councillor under Clause (f) of sub-section (1) of Section 16 of the Municipal Act and therefore ceased to be a Councillor from and after the 5th October 1937 or the 17th March 1938 or the 20th June 1938 and his office thereupon became vacant pursuant to the mandatory provisions of Section 17 of the said Act and demanding 'inter alia' that Government be informed accordingly to fill up such vacancy pursuant to the mandatory provisions of Section 35 (3) read with Section 5 of the said Act and that the Corporation do appoint one of their own member to be Mayor pursuant to the mandatory provisions of Section 37 of the said Act;

Mr. Shamdasani also wants the Municipal Commissioner to approach the Chief Judge to ascertain the validity of the Mayor remaining in his office and urges that the Advocate-General be briefed to argue the application at the time of hearing.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker, draws the attention of the Commissioner to the sale of 'Tooth powder packets and tins' of different makes in the City, at a very cheap rate, and he be requested to report very early whether the Health Department have so far taken any steps to have them examined and analysed to find out if they contain any injurious ingredients which may cause any dental trouble to the public using the same

HIS EXCELLENCY SENATOR E. CONTI, LEADER OF THE ITALIAN ECONOMIC MISSION FOR JAPAN AND MACHHOGO AND LADY CONTI, WHO SAIL ED FOR ENGLAND ON TUESDAY EVENING.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY Wednesday,

"Death was caused by homicidal stab wound involving the abdominal viscera", was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's Jury today, at the inquest on Laxmibai Ananda (20), who died in the J.J. Hospital on July 12.

A rider was added by the Jury that the wound was inflicted by means of a knife by Ananda Dhodiaba, who has absconded from Bombay. He ought to be prosecuted on a charge of murder.

In yesterday's report under the caption "Advocate Cleared of Charge" regarding the acquittal of Mr. D. N. Deshpande, Advocate it was pointed out that the magistrate characterised the prosecution as well as the defence story as fictitious and improbable. The description "fictitious and improbable" referred only to the defence story and not to the prosecution case.

Arrested on a charge of rash and negligent driving and causing the death of a milk-man named Bihari Chikhooi (40) on Mohamedali Road, yesterday morning, Osman Abdulla was put up before the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, this morning. He was ordered to be released on bail till August 8.

It was stated by the police that the accused knocked down the deceased yesterday on Mohamedali Road with the result that the deceased died on the spot.

After knocking down the man, the accused drove away the car which was traced by the Pydhoni police yesterday evening when the accused was put under arrest.

A person who is stated to have taken a large sum of money as consideration for influencing police officers, who were inquiring into the death of a taxi driver was taken into custody by the Maharbowri police on Tuesday night.

The police stated in the court of the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, to-day, that, on May 1, a taxi driver was found dead in the house of a woman at Falkland Road. They were investigating the cause of the death, which ultimately turned out to have been due to alcohol poisoning.

The accused Saiyedally Sayed Mohamed is alleged to have represented to the woman that he could influence police officers and shield her from any possible consequences. On this pretext he, it is alleged, obtained from her Rs. 150, which sum he is said to have misappropriated.

The police who had information of this transaction traced and arrested the accused on Tuesday night.

He was enlarged on bail till August 8.

Congressman's House Burgled

The residence of a member of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was burgled late last night, and jewellery worth Rs. 2,500 stolen. Though the Congressman spotted the burglar, he was not able to catch him and the latter made good his escape with the booty.

Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar, a member of the B.P.C.C. for a long time has been living with his wife in a double-room in Sonavala Building at Dadar Main Road. The couple put off the light at about 10-30 after bolting the door and slept.

At about 2 a.m. it appears, Mr. Mahadeshwar noticed a man walking out of the room with a blanket. Immediately he got up and raised an alarm. But before he and others could get at him, the thief made good his escape.

It appears that jewellery worth Rs. 2,500 was removed from the room.

The Bhoiwada police are investigating the affair.

Entrance was effected by the burglar by scaling the drainage pipe and entering the room, through a window without bars.

A young man of powerful build was placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate on a charge of murder.

The police have been after him for the last two years but could not spot him as he is alleged to have moved about from place to place.

Sub-Inspector Hakim, of the Bombay C.I.D. in asking for a remand of the accused to custody, stated that the accused was wanted in a murder case at Ghatkoper and that he had been absconding since 1936. The accused is alleged to have murdered a teashop keeper at Ghatkoper in 1936

Last night the accused was spotted at Belasis Road. The police arrested him but he is alleged to have made a desperate bid for liberty while being taken to the police station.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to police custody.

Alleged Cheating Of Landlord

Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, passed orders to-day in the case in which Ramsingh, a magician, and Hassan Ismail stood charged with cheating a wealthy landlord of Bombay in respect of Rs. 23,000 by dishonestly inducing him to pay the amount on ten occasions.

Holding that apart from the complainant's story, which was very fantastic, there was no evidence to prove that the accused had cheated the complainant, the Magistrate acquitted both the accused.

Cash and two motor cars seized by the police from the residence of the accused were directed to be returned to them.

According to the prosecution story, the first accused, by his magic, inspired confidence in the complainant and the latter parted with Rs. 23,000 in the hope that it could be doubled by the accused. Complainant was taken at midnight to solitary places like Worli and Back Bay Reclamation and Currency Notes to the tune of several thousands of rupees were burnt by the accused. The accused was alleged to have chanted 'mantrams,' while the 'process' was going on and the aroma of burning incense-sticks pervaded the atmosphere. The complainant afterwards is stated to have made a clean breast of the affair to his brother and, on a complaint being lodged with the police, the accused were arrested.

The Magistrate, in passing orders, observed that he could not believe the complainant"s story, which was highly fantastic. The complainant, he said was not a simpleton. The alleged cheating had been going on for a considerable time and on different occasions. The complainant, in his evidence, had stated that he saw the accused burning the currency notes under his very nose and throwing them into the sea. Nobody could have been cheated in that manner and least of all a wealthy landlord managing his own estate. As no story of cheating by false representation by the accused had been made out by the prosecution, the Magistrate acquitted the accused.

Keshav Vithal Wadker was arrested yesterday by the Bombay Excise on a charge of illicit sale of two bottles of cocaine valued at Rs. 320. From a room at Walkeshwar five more bottles of cocaine were seized. The alleged contraband cocaine seized by the excise is valued at Rs. 1,120.

The accused was placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, and ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 1,500 (Rs. 1,000 to be deposited).

Advocate Death Mystery

Further details are now available regarding the death of an advocate of the Allahabal High Court, practising in Agra, who died in Bombay on Tuesday evening in mysterious circumstances in the G. T. Hospital.

It was stated by Mrs Basant Kuwar Gupta daughter of Narayensing, at the inquest on Shri Krishnalal Gupta, B.A. LL.B. that, the witness (Mrs. Gupta) was an orphan and was being looked after by the Arya Samaj people, who had put her in an Institute of theirs at Lahore, and the deceased was introduced to her by the head of the Arya Samaj Institute at Lahore.

He induced her to go with the deceased and Mrs. Gupta agreed. Mr. Gupta took the witness to Delhi where they lived for two days, from there Mr. Gupta brought the witness to Bombay and they took lodgings in the New Punjab Amritsar Hotel on the 17th July. Next day the deceased and some of his friends indulged in liquor at night and his friends asked the witness to earn money as a prostitute. The deceased also advised her to do the same. Witness refused to do so.

As the deceased and his friends assulted her, witness left the place and went to live next door.

On the 25th July, the deceased went to her room at 12 noon and he threatened to kill her, when she refused to go with him. The deceased struck her with a knife and ran away, witness gave chase and they came down on the road, and the deceased's friends took him to his own place.

Later on the deceased came back armed with a stick and struck her on the head with it, then he started running and fell down. Witness went up to him and snatching the stick from his hands gave him two blows with it on his shoulders.

Police came up and arrested both of them. As they were being taken to the G. T. Hospital in a taxi car, the deceased fell down as he was under the influence of liquor. At the hospital, witness got down and the police took him into the building of the hospital, where he died soon after admission.

The inquest was adjourned for the report of the Chemical Analyser till August 6.

Srimati Sita Devi, Secretary of the Yoga Institute, Bombay and Associate Editor of the "Yoga" who has been invited as official delegate to the Women's Health Federation of America, which will hold its Health Welfare Congress during the period of the New York World's Fair.

States' People's Conference Secretary In City

(From Our Correspondent)

Sjt. Jainarayan Vyas, General Secretary of the All-India States' People's Conference, arrived this morning from Delhi by Delhi Express to attend the meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India States' People's Conference, which is going to be held to-morrow at 4 p.m., in the office of the All-India States' People's Conference.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY

(ON FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Fail (Nagpur	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Cheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabau Express	20 15	7 00

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M.
Frontier Mail (Saturday, only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Mails, Express ano Passenger trains.
Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35
Delhi Expres.	6 0
Gujarat Mail	6 45
Kathiawar Mail	7 25
Frontier Mai.	8 15
The Flying Ranee (Mondays only) from Surat	*9 48
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Mondays) from Surat	10 58
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 0
Kathiawar Express	18 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33

*On Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesdays.

Departures from Bombay Central.

Kathiawar Express	8 45
Baroda Passenger	9 25
Ahmedabad Passenger	13 50
The Flying Ranee (Saturdays only) to Surat	15 10
The Flying Ranee (Daily excep Saturdays) to Surat	18 5
Gujarat Mail	20 25
Frontier Mail	21 30
Kathiawar Mai.	21 50
Delhi Express	22 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	22 25

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward pas-

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON BOMBAY (via Poona.)
Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.
Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 7-24 p.m.
Delivery: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.
BOMBAY LONDON (via Poona.)
Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.
Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.
BOMBAY—COLOMBO (via Poona).
Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.
Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 7-15 a.m.
COLOMBO BOMBAY (via Poona.)
Delivery: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday 6 p.m.

MR. M. C. MATANI, AND COASTAL TRAFFIC BILL

Mr. M. C. MATANI writes:—

Reports of the proceedings at a Port Trust meeting about the Coastal Traffic Bill which have recently appeared in the Press are more or less fragmentary and happen to omit some essential facts.

Mr. Gordhandas Morarji moved a resolution consisting of two parts. Firstly, it "strongly supported the object of the Bill, viz. the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine and the prevention of unfair competition for that purpose."

I strongly supported the object of the Bill, as enunciated in Mr. Morarji's resolution and asserted my entire agreement with it in unmistakable language. It is, therefore, wrong to say, as has been done in some quarters, that I was against the object of the Bill. The difference between me and my friends was with regard to the second part of the resolution of Mr. Morarji which was to the effect that "the Bill as it stood at present will not achieve the object that it has in view."

My friends were of opinion that the Bill as it stood would not achieve the object in view, i.e. it fell far short of our expectations. What I said was that the provisions of the Bill, while they did not carry us to the goal, were such as would be helpful to the indigenous shipping and trade in general. The Bombay Rice Merchants Association have expressed the same view in their representation to Government on this Bill. Some Indian members of the Legislative Assembly have also practically said that "however inadequate the provisions of the Bill may be, it is necessary in the interests of India."

Thus it will be seen that practically, there is very little difference between the position taken up by my colleagues and by me.

A fervent appeal to the public and charitable institutions throughout India to help the flood-stricken people of Assam with funds in their hour of trial has been made by Mr. Bishnuram Medhi, President of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee, and Mr. Gopinath Bardoli, leader of the Congress Party in the Assam Legislative Assembly.

Don't Go BALD

"HARLENE - HAIR - DRILL"
EACH DAY KEEPS BALDNESS AWAY

HARLENE
HAIR GROWER & TONIC
As beneficial for Women as for Men

Just 2 minutes every day can save years on your appearance! For nothing is more ageing or unsightly than baldness or even thinning or falling hair.

If you have noticed these signs approaching then you should commence to practice HARLENE-HAIR-DRILL! It takes only 2 minutes each day—but its results are extraordinarily efficacious.

Falling Hair stops falling — Bald Patches are covered with a healthy new growth — the scalp is nourished and the hair becomes abundant and virile.

CREMEX SHAMPOO

The super-cleansing, super-creamy lather of the CREMEX SHAMPOO is one of the most delightful hair experiences you can enjoy! It thoroughly removes all trace of dirt, dust, scurf and dandruff, leaving the hair and scalp sweet and fragrant with that wonderful feeling of complete cleanliness.

Free burnishing rinse included.

UZON BRILLIANTINE

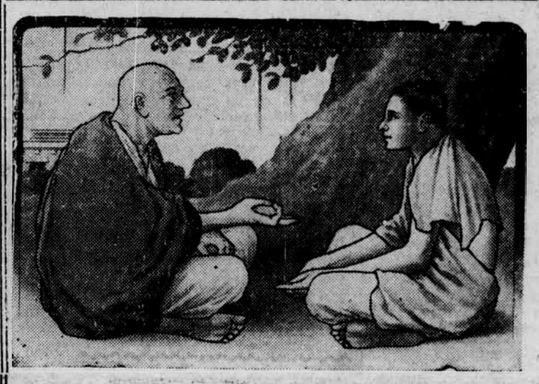
Adds a beautiful finishing polish to the coiffure. Both men and women delight in this super-refined Brilliantine which is especially valuable to those with dry scalp, and keeps the hair immaculately in place all day!

In liquid or solidified form.

Special Notice to the GREY HAIRED *If your hair is grey, going grey or losing its colour, you should instantly use ASTOL Hair Colour Restorer*

FROM ALL BAZAARS AND STORES.

EDWARDS HARLENE LTD., 20/26 Lamb's Conduit Street, London, England



OVER THOUSAND YEARS AGO

the sages of India discovered Makaradhwaja. Few medicines have had such a long trial. Physicians of all schools now recognize it as a valuable remedy and prescribe it in various diseases. Makaradhwaja in its original form is an inert drug and has to be ground extremely fine before it is fit for administration But it cannot be ground fine enough by pestle and mortar however much one may try. What seems impalpable to the naked eye proves to be a mass of rough grains under the microscope. This is why Makaradhwaja so often fails to act. To be certain, one should use

ANUMAKARADHWAJA

which is the pure Shadguna gold-treated variety reduced by a powerful disintegrative process to particles of infinitesimal size and of greatly increased activity.

A phial contains 14 tablets (7 full doses)

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY.
Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

BANDRA CIVIC ELECTIONS

Congress Election Committee's Appeal For Volunteers

The Congress Bandra Municipal Election Committee, in the course of a Bulletin say:—

The citizens of Bandra, Khar, Danda and Santa Cruz (including Wakola & Kole Kalyan) are requested to note that the preliminary publication of the Voters' List will be made by the Municipality on the 30th of July, 1938, at their offices at Bandra and Santa Cruz.

Applications for getting the names enrolled as voters are to be made before 15th of August, 1938, to the Returning Officer that is the Chief Officer of the Bandra Municipality and the forms of such applications will be supplied free at the offices of the Bandra, Khar, Danda and Santa Cruz Congress Committees.

Time for making applications is very short that is only two weeks and the Committee therefore intends sending volunteers from house to house for enrolment. The Committee appeals all young workers, especially the school and college students, to come forward as volunteers for this work.

Bandra, Khar, Danda, Santa Cruz Congress Election Committee offices are as below:—

Bandra Congress Committee Pinto Building, Hill Road, Bandra.

Khar Congress Committee, Khadi Bhandar, Near Khar Rly Station.

Danda Congress Committee, In, Danda Village.

Santa Cruz Congress Committee, Bajaj Wadi, Station Road, Santa Cruz.

Nilgiri Ban On P. C. Naik

(From A Correspondent)
BALASORE, (By Mail).

The following order was served on Sjt. Purna Chandra Naik, by the Diwan of Nilgiri State, Orissa:

"Whereas there has been instigation of troubles in the State followed by deliberate breach of law and disturbance of public tranquillity and whereas it has been found that you are interested in these subversive activities which are going on and whereas speedy remedy is desirable I do hereby order upon you to abstain from entering into the State and from instigating the people of the State to such subversive activities."

A similar order has been conveyed to Sjt. Chaitanya Charan Misra of Dasapalla State.

Meakin Cup Football

Lincolnshire Regiment Enter Final

Cheshires Beaten By 2 Goals To 1 In Replay

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Lincolnshire Regiment, from Nasirabad, qualified to meet the Suffolk Regiment from Mhow, in the final of the Meakin Cup Football Tournament, defeating the Cheshire Regiment by 2 goals to 1 in the replay, at the Cooperage, on Wednesday evening.

WINNING TEAM

The Lincolns played like a winning team on Wednesday evening and that the Bombay League Champions obtained the lead as early as the 6th minute from the start, did not worry them at all. Read, who kept goal for the winners was very sound, while Drury and Speck formed a strong pair of backs. They broke many a well-initiated and dangerous movement of the Cheshires' forwards. The intermediary-line and the forwards, ably led by Allen, displayed excellent combination and understanding.

THE PLAY

The Cheshires attacked right from the start and Blaney, who was playing centre-forward, opened their account in the 6th minute, cleverly intercepting a pass from Barlow, who deputised for Sutton, the latter being injured in Tuesday's play.

Dominating the exchanges, the Bombay Champions gave nothing away till the middle of this half, when the Lincolns got away nicely and gave a trying time to their opponents' defence for a few minutes. During this period Allen, leader of the visitors' attack, tried Stubbs twice and then eventually beat the local goal-keeper with a splendid header, connecting the ball off a rising centre by Skellett. This was in the 20th minute. Shortly afterwards a rising flag-kick, taken by the Nasirabad Regiment, spelt danger but Stubbs jumped and fisted the ball away. In the closing minutes of the initial period the winners did most of the attacking and Stubbs was called upon to effect a couple of saves.

At half-time the score-board read (1—1).

The Cheshires broke away with a left-wing move on resumption, Pennington, after covering ground, failed to send in a centre, while at the opposite end, the Lincolnshire Regiment forged ahead, Turner, their inside-left, scoring with a powerful straight drive from outside the penalty-area, in the 4th minute, after the re-start. Stubbs failed to put his hands to the ball, which touched the cross-bar and got past the goal-line.

This served as a tonic for the local side, who now went all out for the equaliser. Read saved twice at this stage.

The Nasirabad team relieved pressure for a little while, following which the Cheshires transferred play in their opponents' territory again. Read brought off three excellent saves, one each from Blaney, Barlow and Keegans, after which Speck kicked the ball high up in the field, where Skellett, the winners' outside-left, got possession. The latter travelled up and took a forceful shot which was smartly saved by Stubbs. The Cheshires' custodian repeated his performance by saving a similar try from Beveridge and then came the end with the Lincolns, from Nasirabad, well-deserving winners by 2 goals to 1.

RESULT:

LINCOLNS 2 goals
CHESHIRES 1 goal

TEAMS:

LINCOLNS: Read; Drury and Speck; Wilson, Towers and Beveridge; Smalley, Hickin, Allen, Turner and Skellett.

CHESHIRES: Stubbs; Slack and Barnes; Benson, Smith and Charmley; Tesseyman, Keegans, Blaney, Barlow and Pennington.

REFEREE: L. Hibbert.

LINESMEN: W. Bradley and Sgt. Dyer.

Final On Friday

SUFFOLKS vs. LINCOLNS (Cooperage at 5-45 p.m.).

SOMERSET DISMISSED FOR 110 RUNS

Australians Make 106 For No Loss: Play Abandoned Due To Rain

The Australian bowlers lived up to their reputation, when in their match against Somerset, at Taunton on Wednesday, they dismissed the home team for a paltry 110.

The tourists had made 106 for no loss, when play was abandoned due to rain. Badcock and Walker were batting with 67 and 35 respectively.

LONDON, July 27.

At Taunton, the weather was stormy. The wicket had been covered overnight.

Somerset won the toss and elected to bat first.

Barnwell replaced Ingle in the Somerset team.

The following is the Australian team:

Bradman, McCabe, Barnes, Badcock, Chipperfield, Fleetwood-Smith, Hassett, White, Ward, Walker and O'Reilly.

SOMERSET'S DISASTROUS START.

Somerset made a disastrous start, loosing 2 wickets for as many runs. The third wicket was lost at 16.

Lyon and Lee opened for the home team, but with the first ball in McCabe's second over Lee was caught in the first slip for 0 by Chipperfield (2/1/0).

Buse, attempting a foolish single off the next ball, was run out also for 0 (2/2/0). Meyer joined Lyon but with 16 runs on the board, he was also caught by Barnes at the leg-boundary off Fleetwood-Smith for 7 (16/3/7). Fleetwood-Smith claimed the second wicket when he had Lyon caught by Ward at mid-off for 26 (41/4/26).

Lyon played confidently, driving being a feature of his innings, which lasted for 55 minutes.

Longrigg, playing forward defensively to White, was bowled for 7. (49/5/7).

HEAVY SHOWER.

A heavy shower, at this stage, caused 25 minutes' delay.

On resumption Gimblett was caught at cover point by Badcock off Fleetwood-Smith for 7 Before any addition to the score (49/6/7). This brought Andrews and Barnwell together and they were batting with 15 and 7 respectively with the total at 72 for 6 wickets at lunch.

Andrews, playing aggressively, hit 2 fours and 1 six in the last over off Fleetwood-Smith before lunch.

McCabe pulled his muscle of the right thigh while bowling and retired. Brown is substituting him.

SOMERSET ALL OUT.

Somerset were all out for an addition of 38 runs to the lunch total and at tea the Australians had made 106 for no loss.

Andrews was caught and bowled by Ward, for 19. (8/7/19). Barnwell was bowled middle-stump by O'Reilly for 11 (85/8/11). This brought Wellard and Luckes together and the score was taken to 106, when Wellard was bowled by White for 20 106/9/20). Hard hitting Wellard drove Ward for 1 four 2 sixes, once the ball reaching the river. Wellard also hit O'Reilly to the boundary. Hazell skied White and was caught by Hassett at mid-on for 3 and the Somerset innings concluded with the score at 110.

Luckes remained not out with 5.

The innings lasted for 140 minutes.

The Australians showed that there was little wrong with the wicket and they were untroubled by the good length kept by the Somerset bowlers.

Badcock and Walker opened the Australian innings.

Driving powerfully Badcock reached his 50 in 55 minutes and they hit twice to the boundary to send up 100 of the innings, when it had lasted for 70 minutes.

Walker, playing sound and restrained innings, had scored 35 at tea, when Badcock had 67 to his credit.

SOMERSET (1st Innings)

Lyon, c Ward, b Fleetwood-Smith	26
Lee, c Chipperfield, b McCabe	0
Buse, (run out)	0
Meyer, c Barnes, b Fleetwood-Smith	7
Longrigg, b White	7
Gimblett, c Badcock, b Fleetwood-Smith	7
Andrews, c and b Ward	19
Barnwell, b O'Reilly	11
Wellard, b White	20
Luckes, (not out)	5
Hazell, c Hassett, b White	3
Extras	5
Total	110

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
McCabe	2	2	0	1
Hassett	6	3	14	0
O'Reilly	15	5	22	1
Fleetwood-Smith	13	3	40	3
White	8.3	4	8	3
Ward	2	0	21	1

AUSTRALIANS (1st Innings)

Badcock, batting	67
Walker, batting	35
Extras	4
Total (for no loss) at close	106

—Reuter.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

V U B 244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

a.m.

8-0 Individuality of Instrumentalists. 11-30 Bombay Orchestra. 11-35 Ahalyabai.

noon.

12-0 Personalities I have Met. Talk in Marathi by R. K. Tatnis.

p.m.

12-15 Jaffar Qawwal of Poona. 12-35 With different Rikhabs. 12-50 An Unknown Voice. 12-55 Market Rates. Announcements. 1-5 Lunch Hour Music.

TRANSMISSION III

p.m.

5-30 String Quartet. 5-40 Ratnakant. 5-55 Marathi Poems. 6-5 Jafar Qawwal. 6-20 A Concert. 6-50 Bombay Orchestra. 7-0 To Bhumijan. 7-45 Commercial News. 8-0 Sa-Re-Ga. 8-15 Jafar Qawwal. 8-25 Navyovana. 8-32 Ahalyabai. 9-0 News (Hindustani.) 9-15 Auditions. 9-30 News. 9-45 Contract Bridge. Talk by C. S. D'Andrade.

Bombay—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II

21.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

a.m.

8-0 Same as in Bombay I. 9-0 Close Down.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

a.m.

11-30 Same as in Bombay I.

TRANSMISSION III

61 metres (4,905 kc/s)

p.m.

5-30 Same as in Bombay I. 10-0 Recorded Introduction. 10-10 Chamber Music.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres (886 kc/s.)

TRANSMISSION I

a.m.

7-0 Flute Solo. 7-10 Classical Music. 7-35 Recorded Interlude. 7-41 Light Music. 7-55 S. D. Batish. 8-15 Sarode Solo. 8-20 Zohra Jan. News. 8-40 In English. 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II

12 noon In Memoriam.

p.m.

1-0 Kaleidoscope.

TRANSMISSION III

p.m.

6-15 S. D. Batish. 6-30 For Jack and Jill. 7-0 Light Music. 7-30 For Villagers Only. 8-0 A Recital. 8-15 Hormones. Talk in Hindustani by Dr. R. Siddiqi. 8-30 Silver King. 9-15 News, Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Louis and Aces. 9-50 Matters of Moment from B. B. C. 10-5 Classical Music. 10-15 S. D. Batish and Zohra. 10-35 Classical Epilogue. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II

31.3 metres. (9,590 kc/s)

Programme as in Delhi I

TRANSMISSION III

60 metres (4,995 kc/s)

p.m.

6-0 Classical Music. 6-30 to 7-0 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-0 Shanti Gosh, and Quartet. 9-15 Light Variety. 7-30 Zohra Jan. 7-45 Classical Music. 8-15 to 10-5 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-5 Louis and Aces. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

V U C 370 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

p.m.

12-36 Market Rates. 12-41 Radio Quartette. Weather for Ocean. 01-36 School Broadcast. 1-51 News and Views. 2-6 Rabindranath Tagore. 5-6 Shield Football Tournament. (Semi-final). Commentary. 6-6 For Countryside. 6-36 Rupkatha. 7-51 Have You Read These? 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Nutu Mukherjee. 8-36 Amala Devi. 9-1 Commercial News, Weather. 9-6 News. 9-21 Chopin. 9-30 Pleasure-hunts of Bengal talk by N. N. Khan, I.C.S. 9-51 Vocal and Orchestral Recital.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres (1,500 kc/s.)

p.m.

5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-40 Naat Punjabi. 5-50 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 6-15 Zubaida Begam. 6-40 Qadir Bakhsh. 6-50 Khyber Orchestra. 7-0 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 7-25 Zubaida Begam. 8-0 Portraits from Past. 8-15 Hour with villagers. 9-15 News, Weather Report. In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 10-5 Jam-i-Ulfat. 10-15 Zubaida Begam. 10-35 Do Parosi.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)

p.m.

6-30 Ata Mohammad and Party 7-0 Iktala on Tabla. 7-5 Tamancha Jan. 7-30 For Countryside. 8-0 Gautama Buddha ka Tyag. Talk in Hindustani by H. L. Chopra. 8-15 Ata Mohammad and Party. 8-45 Tamancha Jan. 9-5 Airvoice Orchestra. 9-15 News, Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Tamancha Jan. 10-10 Instrumental Music. 10-40 Tamancha Jan.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s.)

p.m.

6-30 Kripa Shankar Tewari. 6-50 D. T Joshi. 7-10 Gauhar Sultan of Lucknow. 7-35 D. T. Joshi, 7-45 Ancient India. Talk in Hindustani by K. D. Kapur. 8-0 Kumar. 8-30 Gauhar Sultan. 8-50 Kripa Shankar Tewari. 9-15 News, Weather Report. In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Kings and their Ways; 1. Talk by Ishwari Prashad. 10-0 Kumar. 10-30 Gauhar Sultan.

Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

p.m.

5-30 T. R. R. Iyengar: Vocalist. 6-25 Carnatic Orchestra. 6-30 Manian: Vocalist. 7-0 New Theatre. Talk in Telugu by A. R. Rao. 7-15 T. R. R. Iyengar. 8-30 Saraswati: Vocalist. 9-15 News, Weather. 9-30 X-Ray to the rescue. By A Specialist. 9-45 Pablo Casals: Violoncello. 10-0 Recital of Negro Spirituals. 10-15 Pianoforte Fantasy.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres (4,950 kc/s.)

p.m.

5-30 to 6-0 Programme as in Madras I. 6-0 For Villager (Telugu). 6-30 For Villager (Tamil). 7-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Madras I. 9-45 Saraswati Ammal: Vocalist.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ 13.93 m. (21.53 Mc/s.) GSH 13.97 m. (21.47 Mc/s.) GSG 16.86 m. (17.79 Mc/s).

GSG (to 9-30 p.m.) 16.36 m. (17.79 Mc/s.) GSF 19.82 m. (15.14 Mc/s.)

p.m.

7-30 Melody and Song. 7-45 Alphas. 8-30 Elephant. 9-15 Gramophone Records. 9-30 News. 9-50 Matters of Moment. Talk by Mary Agnes Hamilton. 10-5 Bernard Crook Quintet. 10-50 to 11.45 p.m. Arabic Programme.

FLOOD HAVOC IN ASSAM

Mail Service Resumed

(From Our Correspondent)

TEZPUR, July 27.

The flood situation in Brahmaputra valley is improving rapidly, and vigorous relief measures continue in all districts affected. I toured the areas in the Tezpur District and witnessed the havoc that had been wrought. At Kolabari in this District, 3 persons and at Biswanath, one child were washed away and killed. Dhing and Cachugaon in Nowgong District were left absolutely wreck of villages, where one day's delay in relief would have meant death of many victims

Mail services between Calcutta and Assam Valley was resumed from yesterday, but are irregular due to the use of country boats across the river, which washed away the railway bridge between Bijni and Bongaigaon on the Eastern Bengal Railway.

HOSTAK CARRIES MIDDLE-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

SEATTLE (Washington) July 27.

A. L. Hostak knocked out Freddie-Steele, the world middle-weight champion, first winning the title, in a scheduled fifteen round fight.—Reuter.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 27

The following are maximum and minimum, temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Since June 1	Departure from normal
Agra	97	78	0.2	12.2	+1.9
Amraoti	85	73	...	21.2	+6.9
Akola	87	74	T	26.5	+12.8
Ahmedabad	88	76	0.9	16.3	+1.9
Ajmer	86	76	...	7.5	—0.5
Ahmednagar	85	70	T	17.1	+8.9
Ambala	85	78	0.3	10.4	+0.8
Allahabad	92	78	T	20.6	+5.5
Benares	92	77	0.6	17.0	+1.9
Bareilly	93	...	T	20.5	+3.7
BOMBAY	86	79	T	46.8	+6.1
Bangalore	81	68	...	4.6	—1.9
Bhopal	83	72	1.4	31.9	—
Baroda	86,76		0.3	24.2	—
Belgaum	77	67	0.1	19.9	—2.4
Bahawalpur	...	...	...	...	.
Bijapur	90	70		8.1	+2.8
Bellary	93	75	...	2.0	—1.5
Bhavnagar	88	76	0.1	15.3	+5.5
Chittagong	83	75	0.4	35.2	—5.0
Calcutta	89	78	0.1	14.2	—8.7
Cuttack	85	75	0.1	17.6	—2.8
Cawnpore	93	80	0.2	18.7	+6.0
Calicut	83	75	T	72.7	+11.8
Colombo	86	76	0.3	5.6	—7.0
Cheerapunji	75	65	1.5	216.9	+31.3
Cocoanada	88	76	...	15.7	+5.7
Cochin	80	73	0.6	45.0	—4.0
Dehra Dun	82	74	0.2	39.3	+8.9
Delhi	91	80	...	5.8	—3.9
Dehra I. Khan	101	82	...	1.5	—1.0
Darjeeling	67	56	0.2	60.8	+5.7.
Desa	87	77	...	12.7	+2.7
Dalhousie	...	...	1.3	27.3	+2.5
Fort Sandeman	94	74	...	1.9	—0.6
Gorakhpur	92	80	...	20.4	+6.6
Hyderabad (Dn.)	78	73	...	...	...
Hyderabad (Sind)	96	79	...	2.1	—0.8
Indore	84	71	0.6	32.7	+18.2
Jhansi	88	75	1.2	26.9	+12.7
Jubbulpore	81	75	0.1	28.4	+5.9
Jacobabad	105	86	T	0.7	—0.3
Jaipur	89	77	0.9	7.6	—1.6
Karwar	83	75	0.2	63.7	—8.6
Karachi	84	80	...	1.7	—1.7
Kodaikanal	64	51	1.6	4.0	—2.4
Khandwa	85	73	0.1	26.0	+12.8
Lucknow	93	80	...	26.8	+12.2
Ludhiana	104	77	1.3	4.6	—5.1
Lahore	97	77	0.2	6.0	—0.4
Lyallpur	96	80	...	4.6	+0.9
Multan	102	81	...	1.2	—1.0
Mysore	84	69	...	2.5	—2.8
Madras	93	78	...	3.4	—1.9
Maymyo	76	67	T	9.6	—4.6
Marmagoa	83	75	...	46.1	—
Malegaon	83	72	0.1	10.6	+2.0
Mussoorie	66	60	0.4	36.6	+9.2
Mahableshwar	66	61	1.8	170.9	+36.3
Murree	73	57	T	25.9	+11.9
Mount Abu	...	...	...	...	..
Masulipatam	90	75	0.2	10.8	+0.6
Mandalay	91	78	...	5.8	—2.7
Mangalore	83	74	0.2	86.7	+16.6
Meerut	...	...	...	10.1	—1.1
Mercara	67	64	1.3	81.9	+19.5
Nagpur	87	75	T	32.4	+11.2
Ootacamund	65	53	1.0	7.5	—6.0
Patna	91	80	0.1	19.6	+1.3
Peshawar	87	79	...	1.2	—0.1
Poona	81	71	T	12.9	+2.0
Pachmarhi	75	67	0.2	45.0	+14.7
Port Blair	89	78	0.1	41.7	+9.3
Quetta	89	65	...	0.9	...
Ranchi	83	73	T	15.5	—7.3
Rawalpindi	90	69	0.1	21.2	+12.5
Rangoon	82	74	0.2	35.4	—1.4
Ratnagiri	84	78	0.3	76.8	+7.9
Rajkot	87	75	0.6	16.3	+2.3
Sialkot	92	79	...	15.8	+6.6
Srinagar	80	64	0.4	3.8	+0.3
Sholapur	80	70	...	20.8	+12.3
Shillong	76	65	...	24.2	—5.3
Simla	70	63	...	17.2	—4.1
Surat	86	78	...	25.5	+2.2
Salem	94	72	0.7	4.9	—1.4
Trichinopoly	96	72	2.1	3.1	+1.1
Trivandrum	86	75	T	16.7	—9.3
Vizagapatam	87	81	...	11.9	+3.1

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

Monsoon Strong In And Around Orissa

POONA, July 27.

The monsoon has been strong in and around Orissa, along and near Western Himalayas, in East Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India and adjoining parts of Central Provinces. There has also been widespread rain in North Hyderabad and Southeast Madras and local falls in the rest of the country, excluding Sind, South Hyderabad and Mysore.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cox's Bazar four inches; Sutna, Sonamarg, Trichinopoly, Mahableshwar two; Balasore, Cherrapunji, Bhopal, Ludhiana, Dalhousie, Mercara, Kodaikanal one and a half; Sibsagar, Jhansi, Harnal, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, Khandala and Ootacamund one.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 27-7-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .017 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.5 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.6 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.3 degrees 1.3 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 79.0 degrees 2.9 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 248 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 26 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3

Rain in 24 hours 0.01 inches

Total rainfall during the month 15.55 inches

Total rainfall during the year 42.06 inches

Weather remark: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 27-7-1938

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.97 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.76 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

WORLD OF SPORT—HOME AND ABROAD

Congratulations To Bradman, O'Reilly And Co.

(BY LOOKER-ON)

The fourth Test match between Australia and England at Leeds has produced surprising results. When the news was flashed out from England that "Wally" Hammond had beaten Don Bradman again in the spin of the coin, it was murmured everywhere that a drawn game was imminent. But the tricky nature of the Headingley wicket falsified the forecast beyond all expectations. In the first two Tests the limit of four days was found to be too short to finish a contest of such gigantic magnitude. But at Leeds it was actually over with more than a day in hand! The Clerk of the weather was not at all to be blamed for this dramatic end of the battle. Superb bowling helped by magnificent fielding on either side brought about the cheap dismissal of the batsmen.

HAMMOND'S COURAGEOUS STAND

From the very outset of England's career, O'Reilly gained the upperhand. His analysis of 34.1 overs, 17 maidens 66 runs and 5 wickets tell their own tale. The home batsmen treated him with the greatest respect. With dogged tenacity and pluck Barnett one of their opening batsmen, stood his ground after he had two lives at six and nine, for a period of 145 minutes to score only 30 runs. It was Hammond alone who faced the Australian attack with courage and enterprise. But for his invaluable contribution of 76 runs England would have routed for an insignificant total. Hardstaff was really unfortunate in being run out. But Edrich, Paynter, Compton and Price had little excuse for their easy surrenders. From 140 for 3 to 172 for 7 was a hopeless state of affairs. Verity and Wright tried to put a bright complexion on the episode. When the outstanding batsmen had failed their scores of 25 not out and 22 were really creditable. 223 were all that England could muster in their initial venture. Fleetwood-Smith assisted his colleague by capturing three wickets for 73 runs.

CONTRAST IN ATTACK

Unlike the Australian Captain who reaped his rich harvest through the aid of his spin bowlers, the English skipper placed his implicit faith on his speed merchants, Farnes and Bowes. And this paid him well too. He got the formidable Australian galaxy dismissed for the meagre total of 242 runs—only 19 runs ahead of their own. Here again the Incomparable Don and the resourceful Barnett came to the rescue of their side. Between them they contributed 160 runs—103 and 57 respectively. McCabe, Badcock and Hassett failed hopelessly. Was it due to the bad light at the time I wonder. Any way the last seven batsmen could gather 25 runs only between themselves—a dreadful state of affairs indeed! The initial advantage which Australia had gained by getting the home team out for a small total was practically lost. Farnes and Bowes were chiefly responsible for this. They bagged 4 and 3 wickets respectively for 77 and 79 runs. Wright claimed 2 for 38.

A TERRIBLE COLLAPSE

England started on their second venture in a confident manner. The end of second day's play saw them 20 runs ahead of the tourists' lead with no loss of wicket. But on Monday things happened in a most disconcerting manner. O'Reilly and Fleetwood-Smith again conspired to set their opponents in flight. And they succeeded in getting the whole battalion out for an addition of 74 runs only. The former accounted for 5 wickets for 36 runs and the latter 4 for 38. This collapse was almost unaccountable. The wicket was not so treacherous by any means. The deadly nature of the Australian bowling and the ineptitude of the home batsmen to master it must be held responsible for it. O'Reilly proved himself to be the greatest bowler that he is acclaimed to be to-day.

"ASHES" RETAINED

The Australians needed 105 runs only to win the match. This they did at the cost of 5 wickets. On paper it does look a heavy expense. But considering the atmospheric conditions of the day which threatened to stop the match at any time, Bradman did not wait to count the cost. He went all out to gain the verdict right away and he achieved the object in an admirable manner. The lion's share of the credit must go to him and O'Reilly who by their splendid batting and bowling helped the most in attaining victory. By this they have earned the right of retaining the "Ashes" till 1940-41, when the next series will begin in Australia. The final match will be played to a finish, as agreed upon last year, at the Oval commencing August 20. Even if England succeeds in winning that engagement, they will have no claim on the "Ashes". But the probability is that Bradman will earn there a more resounding and spectacular victory than the last one.

BHULABHAI DESAI CONGRATULATED

Bold Stand For Civil Liberties

Sjt. Balvantray Mehta, General Secretary of the All-India States' People's Conference has sent the following telegram to Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai at Wardha: "Please accept my heartiest congratulations on your bold stand for Civil Liberties in Hyderabad State. I hope a general endorsement of this stand by prominent people will make wanton attack on civil liberties in States impossible."

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For Young & Old, Weary & Ill
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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Sravan Sud 1, 1994
Muslim: Jamad-ul-Avval 29, 1357
Parsi: Behman 26, 1907.
Hightide: 0-09; 12-50
Lowtide: 6-12; 19-02
Sunrise: 6h 14m
Sunset 7h 16m
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
S S Strathaird with mails from London of the 14th instant due at 4 p.m.

MAPUCA UNION

The Annual general meeting of the Sons of Mapuca will be held on next Sunday, the 31st inst., at 11 a. m (S.T.), at St. Sebastian Goan High School Hall, Dabul.

LOWER PAREL ARYA SAMAJ

To-day (Thursday) at 7-30 p.m. Pt. Laxmanrao Oghale will preside over a meeting in the Arya Samaj Hall Lower Parel in order to mourn the untimely death of Gangaram Hiruji Parkar a worker of the Maharashtriya Arya Veerdal.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

A meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society and their friends will be held at the Prince of Wales Museum (New Wing) this evening at 6-15 p.m. when Prof. F. R. Bharucha will give a Lantern Lecture on "Sensitive Plants".

"MAGIC LANTERN LECTURE"

Under the auspices of 'B' Ward District Congress, the Bombay Humanitarian League will show Magic Lantern Slides a lecture on "Social and Economic Disabilities of India" will be delivered to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. at Shree Cutchi Lohana Mahajan Wadi, Dariasthan Lane.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Lost Horizon" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Vivacious Lady" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Top Hat" Daily at 4 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"The Road Back" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Vanishing Legion" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Baghban" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Jailor" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Lakshmiche Khel" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Abhagin" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
NEW EMPIRE—"Her Jungle Love" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Path of Glory" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Angel" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Joy of Living" Daily at 4 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"We Three" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Rajkumari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Knight without Armour" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

DIVORCE AMONGST MUSLIMS

Under the auspices of the Women's Indian Association and the National League of Women Voters, a public meeting of women will be held, to-day (Thursday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Theosophical Hall, near French Bridge, Chaupatti, to ask for reforms in laws relating to divorce amongst Muhammadans.

CONGRESS WORKERS' MEETING

A general meeting of the Congress workers of Delisle Road and Saitan Chowki Taluka Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p. m. in the office of the Bharatiya Navayuvak Mandal, Mohamad Zakeria Building, Saitan Chowki, to chalk out a programme to carry on an effective Congress propaganda in respective areas.

ESSAY COMPETITION

The Honorary Joint Secretary, B. P. Cyclists' Union writes:

The Bombay Presidency Cyclists Union are organising an Essay Competition open to all. The subject is "Cycling for Health and Happiness". Essays should be submitted on or before 15th August, 1938. The matter should be typed on one side of the paper and should not exceed 200 lines. The Essays should be forwarded in a closed cover to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Cyclists' Union, Central Bank Buildings, Room No. 1, Third Floor, Fort Bombay.

Prizes will be awarded on the occasion of the first Bombay Cycle Show to be held next October.

EROS
India's FINEST Theatre.
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
The brilliant pen of ERIC REMARQUE stuns the world again with the thundering drama:—
"THE ROAD BACK"
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE featuring JOHN KING, RICHARD CROMWELL, SLIM SUMMERVILLE, ANDY DEVINE, BARBARA READ, LOUISE FAZENDA, NOAH BEERY, JR., MAURICE MURPHY, JOHN EMERY, ETIENNE GIRARDOT
THE MIGHTY SEQUEL TO "ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT" THUNDERS ACROSS THE SCREEN AT LAST!
"THE ROAD BACK" leads you to thrills different from any you've ever experienced—to love stranger than any you've ever known—to drama deeper and more powerful than ever thundered from the screen.

THE REGAL
"TO-NIGHT in BOMBAY,"
Radio Stars on the Stage in aid of the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. One show only at 6-15 p.m. on FRIDAY.

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Also "INSIDE NAZI GERMANY"

REGAL
To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
TO-MORROW AT 4 and 10 P. M. ONLY

4—NEW SONGS—4

PATHE
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW ONLY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

Also "THEIR MAJESTIES VISIT TO PARIS"
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SOCIALIST PARTY'S LECTURE SERIES

Purshottam To Speak On "Back From War Zone"

Comrade Purshottam Tricumdas returned from an extensive tour of Europe on Thursday. On Saturday, 30th instant, at 6-30 p.m. he will speak on

"Back From the War Zone" at the Blavatsky Hall, under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party

Comrade Purshottam's lecture is the first of a series of lectures on Indian and International affairs organised by the Congress Socialist Party. The other lectures in the series are equally topical and authoritative.

Achut Patwardhan: "Now Is The Time".

Professor Dantwala: "Europe Expects Every Indian To Do His Duty".

M. R. Masani: "If Congress were To Accept Federation—".

The fifth lecture will be by Acharya Narendra Deo or Sjt. Sampurnanand.

Govt. Central Press Industrial Employees' Demands

The Hon. Gen. Secretary of the G.C.P.I.E. Union writes:—

The seventh annual general meeting of the Government Central Press Industrial Employees' Union, Bombay, was held on Friday last at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Mr. S. C. Joshi presiding.

The annual report of the working of the Union for the year ending 31st March, 1938, with the Audited Statement of Accounts was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS

The meeting then unanimously passed resolutions protesting against the demotion of the Joint Secretary of the Union, which has caused apprehension in the minds of the members of being penalised for Union activities, demanding a minimum monthly wage of Rs. 30 requesting the Government to fill up vacancies whenever they occur and to confirm the employees as permanent after one year's service, protesting against the calling of employees on Sundays and public holidays, demanding 20 days' casual leave in a year to Piece and Task workers, requesting for the restoration of one-anna emergency cut in the pay, payment of stopping charges to all Piece workers and fixed wages on the average basis to Piece workers in the Confidential Section, annual increments to all Piece workers, protesting against the rumoured transfer of work to the Yeravda Prison Press, and appointment of the member of the clerical staff on the post of the Assistant Manager, and lastly requesting Government to revise the existing scales of pay so that the employees may get the same scales as are given to other Central Presses in Simla, Calcutta and Delhi.

Among those who spoke on the above resolutions were Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Dinkar Desai, N. S. Giri, D. I. D'Mello, M.D. Patil, J. A. Andrades, J. D. Pinto, S. G. Ghumre and D. F. Savoy.

OFFICE-BEARERS

The following were elected Office-bearers for the next year:—Mr. S. C. Joshi (President), Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta and S. V. Parulekar (Vice Presidents), Mr. Dinkar Desai (General Secretary), Messrs. S. G. Ghumre and J. D. Pinto (Joint Secretaries) and Mr. A. F. Fernandes (Treasurer).

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Meeting of members and their friends at the Prince of Wales' Museum, (New Wing) at 6-15 p.m.

SARASWAT UNION

There will be a musical concert by Master Chidanand D. Nagarkar at the Asthika Samaj Hall to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. All the members of the Chitrapur Saraswat Community are invited.

BOMBAY MILL CLERKS UNION

Mr. M. B. Parab, President, B. M. C. Union, writes:—

A general meeting of the Bombay Mill Clerks' Union was called on the 25th instant, in which the proposal for the dissolution of the Union on behalf of the general body was put to vote and was carried unanimously. The clerks who were unable to attend the meeting are requested to note.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME AT EXCELSIOR

There will be a change of programme at the Excelsior Theatre from to-day (Thursday), when "Jury's Evidence" will be screened for four days. This is the best film made by that popular dancing team Fred Astair and Ginger Rogers, and the film is further enhanced by a supporting cast that includes Edward Everett Horton, Eric Blore, Helen Broderick, Erick Rhodes and others.

POSTAL NOTICE

Correspondence other than letters and postcards for British East Africa, Tanganika Territory, Zanzibar, Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Union of South Africa and all Correspondence for Portuguese East Africa, Seychelles and Lawrenzo Marques per S.S. "Kenra" will be accepted at the Bombay General Post Office as shown below:—

Regd. and Unregd. correspondence upto 12-0 Noon on Wednesday the 3-8-1938.

Parcels will also be accepted upto 5-0 p.m. on Tuesday the 2-8-1938.

2. Correspondence other than letters and postcards for Mauritius, and all Correspondence for Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be accepted upto 12-0 on Wednesday the 3-8-1938 for dispatch by the above steamer. Letters and Postcards for Mauritius specially superscribed for transmission by this steamer will also be accepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday.

ATTACK ON HIMALAYAS

Indian Club's Appeal To Provincial Govt.'s

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

In response to an appeal for aid addressed to all the Premiers of the Provincial Governments to extend their patronage to the Indian Himalayan Expedition Club, Delhi, and grant subsidy to encourage sport-like climbing as part of the wide-spread advancement of Physical Culture Movement all over the country, a few encouraging responses have been received from some of the Governments, intimating the Secretary of the Club that his proposal is under consideration. Some of the Governments have regretted that they could not give grant at present. A few have appreciated the proposal of the Club and others replies are awaited.

The object of the Club, "inter alia", is to organise Indian Expedition to peaks like Everest and Nanga Parvat, etc., in the near future and put up the club on the lines of the Alpine Clubs of Europe and America.

In order to qualify Indians for higher climbing, attempts by individual members are being made each year. Prof. Abdul Hamid Beg, an enthusiastic member of the Club at Lahore is visiting, with his companions, to a few minor peaks in the Kangara Valley in August. Mr. G. D. Joshi, the Organising Secretary who is in Bombay is to leave for Almora to visit a peak above 25,000 feet. (Punchchuli) high in the Central Himalayas in the beginning of September.

"The failure of 1938 Everest Expedition for the 6th time and grim struggle on Nanga Parvat by Germans have created an ardent desire in the minds of climbers for fresh attempts and it will continue till they are conquered", says Mr. Joshi in an interview.

ANNIVERSARY OF LOKMANYA TILAK

B. P. C. C. Programme For City

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, write:—

On Monday, the 1st of August next, falls the 18th death anniversary of the late Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. This anniversary is a great national event and as usual it will be observed all over the country in hundreds and thousands of places. In the City of Bombay we have organised a programme of the celebration of this anniversary and we are confident that the citizens of Bombay will participate in the programme with their usual enthusiasm.

PROGRAMME FOR MONDAY

7 a.m. (S. T.): Assemblage of the procession at the Congress House.

7-30 a.m. (S. T.): Procession to start from the Congress House.

8 a.m. (S. T.): Procession terminating at the Tilak Statue at Chaupatty. Flag-salutation and garlanding the Statue.

6-30 p.m. (S. T.): Mass meeting at the Congress House at which prominent Congress leaders and admirers of the late Lokmanya will address.

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. have sent the following announcement:—

The gross receipts of the China Fund collected in the City of Bombay in response to the appeal of the Congress President have come to Rs. 4,847-1-3. The collections of the box amounts to Rs. 4,146-0-3, while other subscriptions received at the Congress House so far total Rs. 701-1-0.

LATE DR. D'MONTE

E. I. Association Move For Memorial

(From A Correspondent.)

A meeting of the members of the managing committee of the Bombay East Indian Association was held on Saturday last to condole the sad demise of Dr. D. A. D'Monte, President of the Bombay East Indian Association.

Mr. John D'Mello presided. The chairman in his preliminary remarks referred to the multifarious services of the late Dr. D'Monte in various fields of activities, chiefly social and medical. Dr. D'Monte not only served the people of his community but also the public at large.

TRIBUTES TO DECEASED

Mr. Jos. Alex Dias, next spoke on the resolution and referred to the magnanimous spirit of the late Dr. D'Monte and his unassuming character. Mr. Dias remarked that Dr. D'Monte though he was blessed with great riches and placed in a very high position in the social sphere mingled amongst the poorest of the poor and spared no efforts in associating himself with all activities conducing to the educational, social, economical and political welfare of his community.

Messrs J. F. Perreira, Chief Accountant, Port Trust, Nicholas F. D'Souza, E. Mendes and others also associated themselves with the resolution.

MOVE FOR MEMORIAL

Mr. Dias next moved that a meeting as early as possible of the members of the East Indian Community be convened to consider the question of raising a Memorial to perpetuate Dr. D'Monte's memory. He also further proposed that a Requiem High Mass be offered by the Bombay East Indian Association in St. Andrew's Church, Bandra, for the repose of his soul and that Rev Monseigneur Remedios be kindly requested by the Association to officiate at this function.

This was duly seconded by Mr. Nicholas F. D'Souza.

INDIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

A meeting will be held at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. when Mr. C. R. Mehta, M.Sc. of the G. S. Medical College will read a paper on "Synthesis of Wogonin".

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ

The half-yearly general meeting of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj will be held in the King George English School, Hindu Colony, Dadar, on Sunday, 31st July at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.)

STATES' PEOPLE EXECUTIVE

A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India States' People's Conference will be held to-day (Thursday) at 4-0 p.m. in the office of the Conference (138 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

Commissioner Acts The Samaritan

City Municipal Workers' Strike Averted

Another strike of the Municipal workers which was threatened, has been averted by the sympathetic attitude of the Municipal Commissioner, who has acceded to the workers demand in a substantial measure.

The Municipal Commissioner in a letter to the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation wrote:—

That the workmen employed on the work of unloading the refuse wagons at Deonar have been for some time agitating for increase in their wages and betterment in the conditions of their service. As their demands were insistent and there were signs of their striking work unless their demands were considered sympathetically by the Municipality, I asked the Deputy City Engineer to negotiate with the officials of the Bombay Municipal Kamgar Sangh through whom the workmen represented their grievances.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

As a result of the discussion between the Union officials and the Municipal Executive, it has been mutually agreed to recommend for the acceptance of the Corporation the demands of the workmen which are summarised briefly as under:—

It was agreed that those of the workmen, who are required to work continuously for 12 months, should be taken on permanent schedule. Accordingly it has been decided to bring on schedule 231 bigaries for unloading wagons. The Union had demanded that they should be paid at the rate of Rs. 30 per month but after discussion they have agreed that the wages of these men should be fixed at Rs. 28 p.m.

The 35 women bigaries employed on unloading of wagons to be paid Rs. 20 instead of Rs. 19 per month.

The present 3 Halalkhores will be continued to be paid at present at the rate of Rs. 25 per month until the question of wages of Halalkhores in the Health Department is decided.

TEMPORARY WORKERS

The temporary men employed on casual work to be paid at the rate of annas 12 per day instead of annas 10 as at present and their scale of wages to be from annas 12 to annas 14 a day.

Wages of temporary women employed on casual work to be fixed at annas 8 to annas 10 per day and the wages of all women at present in service will be fixed at the maximum of annas 10 per day.

The wages of the present 54 gangmen to be increased from Rs. 25 to Rs. 26 per month. It is also agreed that the Municipality may, if they think necessary, reduce the number from 54 to 50 by not filling in any casual or permanent vacancies which may occur from time to time.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

Housing accommodation to be provided for the unloading staff.

'Chappals' and bandages should be given to the unloading women in the same way as boots and bandages are supplied to unloading coolies.

Half-day with wages should be given off once a week by turn to all the workers.

INCREASE IN LEAVE

Two months' leave without pay every year should be given to the workmen instead of one month as at present.

The casual leave per year should be increased from 12 days to 15 days.

To provide necessary equipment for climbing the wagons.

To provide temporary sheds for dining and washing.

FAIR AND REASONABLE

Considering the nature of the work which these persons are required to do and the unhealthy locality in which they have to work, I think that the above demands are fair and reasonable and recommend them for the acceptance of the Standing Committee and the Corporation with effect from 1st August, 1938. I suggest that as in the case of the Drainage Department the increase of Rs. 3 p.m. to the unloading gang for doing work injurious to health may be paid in the form of extra addition to their Provident Fund. If this is accepted the Provident Fund Rules should be suitably amended.

The increase in cost on account of this proposal will amount to about Rs. 24,828 for the remaining 7 months of the current financial year.

GRANT RECOMMENDED

The Standing Committee on Wednesday recommended to the Municipal Corporation to sanction the grant.

Mr. A. P. Sabawala, Chairman of the Standing Committee, at the outset welcomed Mr. I. H. Taunton, Municipal Commissioner, who returned after leave.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

With a few days left for the proposed speed limit of 30 miles per hour to come in force, the Suburban Police are now busy planning how they could catch the defaulters.

Already sign posts have been put up throughout the area wherever the said speed limit is to be observed.

Now that the suburban police are busy planning road safety, I feel these few lines would not go unheeded. During the last safety move carried out by the W. I. A. A. nearly all the suburban roads were lined, which I must state helped considerably in the smooth moving of traffic. These lines are now completely rubbed off and the police would do well to repaint them again.

KANE ROAD.

Talking on road safety reminds me of the deplorable condition of Kane Road in the Bandra area. With the festival approaching very fast the Municipality ought to get busy right now. The road in its present condition is rather dangerous and if it is left like this, I will not hesitate to predict a disastrous accident or so during the festival. The Mount Mary's Road, the only road leading to the Chapel is also in a deplorable condition, especially the hairpin bend. This road I have written is only a few furlongs in length and could easily be tarred, I wonder what is keeping the Municipality from tarring it.

HEADACHE AFTER HEADACHE

Now She's Free From Them

A woman writes:—"I would like everyone who suffers from headaches to try Kruschen Salts. Before taking Kruschen I was hardly ever free from a headache. But since I have been taking it regularly I have hardly had a headache, for which I am very thankful, for headaches can make one feel quite ill. I have been taking that small dose of Kruschen every morning in a glass of warm water, before my breakfast, and I feel so well."—(Mrs.) A.E.D.

How do you deal with headaches? Do you just take something to deaden the pain, without getting rid of the trouble which causes the pain? Thousands do, despite the medical profession's warning cry of "Don't!" Such makeshift methods simply suppress the symptoms of headaches. They merely numb the nerves and leave the underlying cause to look after itself. And it only obtains a firmer grip.

Headaches can generally be traced to a disordered stomach and to the unsuspected retention in the system of stagnating waste material which poisons the blood. Remove these poisons—prevent them forming again—and you'll never have to worry any more. And that is just how Kruschen Salts bring swift and lasting relief from headaches, Kruschen Salts aid Nature to cleanse your body completely of all clogging waste matter.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

FOR FOUR DAYS ONLY
THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY: AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
FRED ASTAIRE
GINGER ROGERS
IN THEIR GREATEST HIT
"TOP HAT"
with
EDWARD EVERETT HORTON
An R-K-O Radio Picture

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DAILY AT 3-30 - 6-30 - 10 P. M.
TELEPHONE 31045
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WILLIAM POWELL AND ANNABELLA
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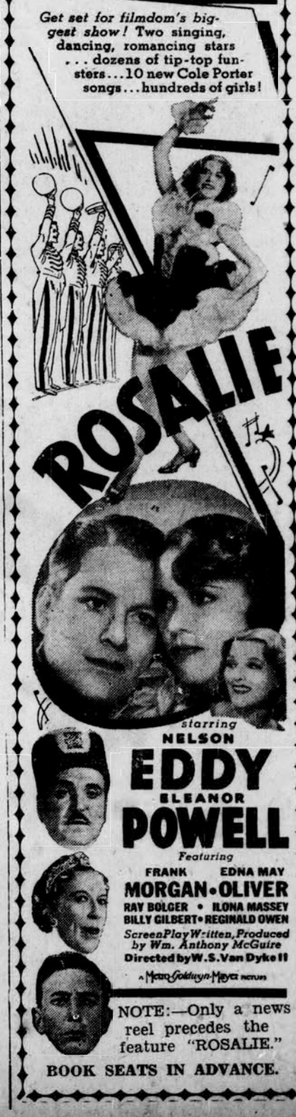
"THE BARONESS AND THE BUTLER"
Beginning To-morrow


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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1938

LESSONS OF THE CRISIS

It is extremely regrettable that the eleventh hour refusal of Dr. Khare to complete his restitution by voluntarily withdrawing from the election to the Party Leadership should have left no alternative to the Working Committee but to take the necessary disciplinary action against him. The resolution passed by the Working Committee declares Dr. Khare to have "proved himself unworthy of holding positions of responsibility in the Congress organisation". The verdict is severe, but it was unavoidable. It must have been no pleasure either for Gandhiji or the individual members of the Working Committee to take such an extreme step against an erstwhile, tried and trusted soldier of the Congress. It was only the compelling sense of duty as also the necessity of maintaining strict discipline in Congress rank and file which obviously forced their hands. And over and above all this was the paramount consideration of keeping intact the facade of Congress solidarity and unity *vis-a-vis* the British Government and its nominees, the Governors. Few people seem to have given due attention to the last-named aspect of the situation. It was natural for the Anglo-Indian apologists to have applauded the action of the Governor of the C. P. in having dismissed his three Ministers on the demand of the Premier as strictly constitutional.

Governor's "Ugly Haste"

Viewed in its proper perspective, the resolution of the Working Committee in so far as it applies to the Governor, stands self-vindicated. More than the precipitate action of the ex-Premier in handing over the resignations, it was the "ugly haste" with which not only the Governor accepted it, but acted upon it, which led to the present crisis. Nothing would have been lost if the Governor had awaited the developments for a day or two at the most. The very howls of short-lived glee which went up from certain non-Congress quarters when it was known that Dr. Khare had defied the Congress authority are the measure of the mischief sought to be wrought by turning "night into day". It must have been crystal-clear to the meanest intelligence that Dr. Khare's impetuosity in taking such an unprecedented step in defiance of the request of the members of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee (which was set up for the express purpose of regulating, directing and superintending the working of the Congress Ministries) would meet with the severest disapproval of the higner Congress authorities. Within forty-eight hours Dr. Khare made an unqualified confession of a grievous error of judgment. And yet here is the Governor, who is expected to be the friend, philosopher and guide of his Ministers, not only not raising his little finger to warn his Premier against the consequences of his action, but, on the plea of constitutionalism, actually egging him on either to sabotage the Congress or to commit his own Harakiri! Where was the need of the unseemly urgency which the Governor displayed in dismissing his three old Ministers and appointing a new cabinet? Did the constitution leave him no other course, did it not even allow him to sleep over the incidents? Would the King's Government have stopped functioning if the resignations had been kept pending for a day or two? We ask these questions of those who are stressing the constitutional aspect of the question. The Governor of a Province is not a constitutional figurehead like the King of Britain. The Government of India Act has invested the Governor with ample discretionary and reserve powers. If he so wills it, he can play the role of an autocrat. At his discretion, if the situation so demands it, he can assume to himself by Proclamation all the powers vested in the Provincial authority and such a Proclamation will have the same effect as an Act of Parliament for the time being! To represent such an omnipotent official as being merely a constitutional automaton in the hands of his Premier is an abuse of language! It is therefore impossible for us to appreciate the constitutional correctitude of the Governor in accepting the Premier's suicidal advice. Nor are we in the least impressed by the analogy made between the present case and the dismissal by the Governor of Bengal of Mr. Nausher Ali. There is as much similarity between the two instances as there is between chalk and cheese, as a little reflection will prove.

A Vital Distinction

The gravity of Dr. Khare's error lies in the fact that he—a Congressman—should have himself been the witting or unwitting cause of making the Governor use his special powers. *And it was exactly to obviate such a contingency that the Congress decided to go into the wilderness, when the present constitution was inaugurated in April* 1937. Mahatma Gandhi was as firm as a rock on this issue and it was only when Lord Linlithgow constructively gave the assurance that the Governor's reserve powers would be normally held in abeyance that he advised the acceptance of office. Dr. Khare's rash action was thus tantamount to undoing all that was done during those three months, when the Government of India Act was lying virtually stillborn; it was losing all that the Congress had gained during one tortuous year of office. Misguided by his advisers, Dr. Khare was not presumably aware of the enormity of his error, but those who condone him or accept his action or that of the Governor as constitutional cannot possibly plead the same excuse. Even when we forget all the wretched personal jealousies and provincial rivalries which seem to form the warp and the woof of the whole sorry affair, we can say without the least hesitation that the verdict of the Working Committee can be justified on this one ground alone viz., that the convention which the Congress has tried to build up so laboriously was perilously near being sabotaged by one of those very persons who were trusted to defend and uphold it. In the latest statement he has issued, Dr. Khare accuses the Working Committee of sponsoring ideas which are a complete negation of democratic government. Indeed the view is widely held that his action in demanding the resignation of his colleagues and forming a new cabinet was in accordance with established democratic practice. *Prima facie* such an opinion seems eminently just. But the fatal flaw in this plausible argument lies in the fact that real democracy is far—very far—from being established in this country. A facile analogy of Indian conditions with the practices in Britain and other truly democratic countries thus betrays merely loose and woolly thinking. The Provincial Autonomy which is granted to India is hedged and circumscribed by a hundred restrictions and safeguards. Real power is yet safe in the hands of the Governor, the Governor-General and ultimately the British Parliament. And till such time as such power is not vested in the provinces, till, that is to say, we get true Swarajya, it is futile to make a fetish of parliamentary practices which obtain elsewhere. *The Congress has accepted office, but it has not accepted the constitution.* Let its critics notice this vital distinction. It is being worked only in so far as it strengthens the Congress and furthers the welfare of the people. The Congress has thus every right to instruct, guide and, if necessary, to dismiss those whom it has placed in positions of power and prestige. A provincial Premier wields authority not in his own right, not even in his position as the Leader of the Party, but fundamentally as a nominee of the Congress. The elections were fought on this clear understanding, and those who now arrogate to themselves any functions independent of the Congress are living in a fool's paradise. The present provincial autonomy, as we observed above, is subject to safeguards and there is thus every reason that those who work it should also be in their turn subject to similar safeguards. The price of freedom, it is rightly said, is eternal vigilance and to accuse the Congress Working Committee of Fascist tendencies because of its lynx-eyed zeal in preserving and fostering our nascent liberties is to play into the hands of the enemies of our freedom. Gandhiji and his colleagues know as much as anybody else of true democratic principles and practices; their present check and control over the provincial Congress administrations is intended only to make those principles and practices inviolate at the hands of an alien Government. Democracy is based on the Will of the People and the Congress can truly claim today to be the trumpet-voice of that Will. It stands for a great principle and to that principle, persons and parties which constitute the Congress must always subordinate themselves. Let us remember that the true democratic constitution India wants is yet to be forged on the anvil of our own efforts and sacrifices. And that goal cannot be achieved without implicit discipline and loyalty to the Congress.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' BILL

An Earnest Appeal

(BY H. SHANKAR RAU, C.I.E.)

VII

As I begin this last instalment of the series, it strikes me that there is more than a superficial resemblance between the average homoeopathic physician and the average Congress Minister in the country. Indeed, the points of resemblance are many and varied. The more important ones are indicated below.

Credit Side.

First and foremost, the average homoeopath and the average Minister are our own people. Secondly, they cost but little, comparatively speaking, to their clients, the suffering patient and the groaning tax-payer. Thirdly, both are quick with their work and their remedies. Fourthly, both claim and try to be efficient though they may fail on occasions. Fifthly, both are easily accessible and have no forbidding aloofness about them. Sixthly and lastly, both are generally guided by one grand principle, the law of similars being to the homoeopath what the well-being of the masses is to the Minister.

Debit Side.

The analogy does not end with the credit side For, on the debit side, there is an important common factor—the absence of a qualifying standard. The average Minister, like the average homoeopath, need not pass any qualifying examination to prove that he does possess the knowledge and skill requisite for the efficient practice of his profession. But who would ever think of bringing out a Ministers' qualifications Bill to protect the public from the activities of unqualified and ill-qualified Ministers? Their qualification is the confidence reposed in them by the public. And the same is the case with the homoeopath who, without the confidence of his clientele, must prove an utter failure in his own profession.

Marked Difference.

But now the analogy ends, and a very important point of difference emerges, thanks to the Medical Practitioners' Bill. The Minister has statutory recognition under the present constitution, though it is hedged in with safeguards which are not to his liking. But the homoeopath, despite all the good points which he has in common with the Minister, is to have no recognition of any kind unless it is recognition as a quack who must be weeded out!

Appeal To Ministers.

I would accordingly conclude with an earnest appeal. To the Hon. Ministers I would say: Your intentions are excellent, but their execution in Indian conditions is far too rapid. In approaching the ideal, you are ignoring the real. You are going one better than Nazi Germany, the bureaucratic Government of India and all the other Indian Provinces, both Congress and non-Congress. You are forcing on the public prohibitory measures which the public did not demand and the poor do not want. You are laying yourselves open to the charge of downright partiality. See that, in the field of Homoeopathy, as in that of Allopathy, education precedes registration, and that prohibition comes last, if it should come at all. Above all, remember that costly education means costly treatment and that what the poor man needs in his practitioner is the power to heal cheaply, rapidly and effectively and not the registrable qualifica-

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 4)

Adventures Of A Roving Reporter

GATEWAY OF SOUTH CHINA

Hong Kong Where The British Rule, Chinese Starve And Indian Merchants Prosper

(By KHWAJA AHMAD ABBAS)

Somewhere between Hong Kong and Shanghai, S.S. "Conte Verde," July 9.

III.

It was a beautiful starry night with a bright half moon when I went to sleep in my cabin on the night of Thursday July 7. Awakened by the slowing down of the ship at about 3 o'clock in the morning I looked out of the porthole and in that half-awakened state had reason to wonder if the starry sky of the previous night had come down to earth. For, the lights of Hong Kong are truly a magnificent sight. To imagine them you have to bring all the hill stations of India—Simla, Mussoorie, Nainital, Ootacamund and Shillong—, place them side by side on the Bombay shore alongside Malabar hill and then turn on the lights. Like Rome of old Hong Kong is situated on seven—or, perhaps, even more—hills, on both sides of a fine bay.

Quite a crowd collected on the deck even at that early hour, excited to have the first glimpse of real China. By the time the ship was berthed at the quay, the lights of Hong Kong went out one by one and the pale light of the rising sun slowly crept up from behind the dark green hills. That was beautiful, indeed, but actually the first glimpse I had of life in Hong Kong was a heavy boat crawling alongside the ship, rowed by two slender Chinese girls who were evidently finding the strain of it too much. There were many such boats about and, later on, I was told these were the water-dwellers of Hong Kong, many of whom are born and die on these very boats without ever having slept a night on land. They lead a precarious life, men now and then getting work as coolies or hiring their boats for transport while the women catch fish and children dive for pennies thrown in the water by people on the ships. A pathetic picture, when one realises that there are thousands of such families!

White Man's Burden

The next thing I saw was a number of Chinese coolies unloading heavy packages of the ship's foreign cargo—the invariable version of the "White Man's Burden" that you see at every Eastern port from Bombay to Shanghai. These Chinese coolies are among the poorest paid labourers in the world though even among them signs of revolt against exploitation are becoming manifest.

As in Singapore, so in Hong Kong I marvelled at the thoroughgoing way the British have cornered every important spot in the world, particularly in the East, for their empire. They have Ceylon to protect the Eastern route to India, as they have Gibraltar on the Western route. They have Singapore to protect their mining interests in the Straits and then they have Hong Kong to ensure their position in the Far East. Hong Kong, thus is quite a typical colonial town with its British garrison and Indian Sikh and Gurkha soldiers to preserve "law and order." The big British commercial firms with palatial premises in the busy area along the waterfront thrive, holding as they do key positions in the trade of the Far East. Along with them, as a sort of commercial second fiddles, are also thriving quite a number of Indian merchants, mostly from Sind, who do extensive trade in silk and piece-goods, not only in Hong Kong, but also in the interior of China.

China Remembers

But leaving aside the foreign quarter, Hong Kong is definitely a Chinese city and the vast majority of the population is Chinese, living under the rule of the Union Jack, but culturally as well as patriotically maintaining their Chinese character. Indeed, even if they pay taxes to the British their allegiance is to the Chinese Republic. A striking demonstration of this was given on a day previous to the one we arrived in Hong Kong. July 7, the first anniversary of the Lukouchiao incident which started the present Sino-Japanese hostilities, was observed everywhere in China and even by Chinese abroad, as the "Anti-Aggression and National Reconstruction Day." An Indian friend in Hong Kong gave a graphic description of the Day when at noontime a three minutes silence was observed in honour of the War dead and every Chinese citizen stood to attention wherever he was at that moment, in street, shop or home. White roses and paper national flags were sold to raise funds for the national war chest and, as in other Chinese towns like Canton and Hankow, the Hong Kong Chinese vied with one another to contribute to the national cause. The day I was in the city, there was still great excitement and Chinese papers were full of reports of the observance of the anniversary all over the country. Some even brought out special editions to review the course of the war and the present situation. The same day they had published news of the Indian Ambulance unit being sent to China which was enthusiastically commented upon in the press and the public as an expression of India's solidarity with China in the hour of her trial.

It is surprising, however, that Reuter mentions the despatch

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 3)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

THE MUKDEN EXPLOSION.

It is not altogether surprising that the troubles of Japan in China should infect Manchukuo also. A terrible explosion in the Mukden arsenal and caused by "incendiaries" has resulted in the destruction of ammunition worth a million yen. The people of Manchukuo submitted to, and have been suffering, Japanese rule under ruthless militarism. They are naturally far from reconciled to it and in the present Sino-Japanese conflict they see an opportunity to do at least some damage to the wanton Imperialist conqueror. The situation in Manchukuo, therefore, is bad. And perhaps it too partly explains Japanese hysteria in relation to Soviet. The futility of that hysteria does not, however, seem to have been fully realised, if the latest report is correct. But the Japanese would be committing a grievous blunder if they preferred force of arms to negotiations.

REALIST AS EVER.

Mr. Chamberlain's pronouncement is important only in so far as it is a long one. He dwelt at elaborate length with platitudes. He made no practical contribution to the solution of any international problem and at a time when delay and waiting are both dangerous his speech almost deliberately leaves the world where it was. He concluded his speech by urging that, thanks to the efforts of the British Government, "we feel that the atmosphere has lightened and throughout the continent there has been a relaxation in a sense of the tension which six months' ago was oppressive." This one claim alone is more than sufficient to damn his whole speech. To suggest that the atmosphere has lightened is to fly in the face of facts which, moreover, the whole world knows only too well. At best it is a hallucination of the "realist" mind, at worst a blatant and conscious violation of truth. The European situation as a matter of fact has deteriorated seriously and, what is more, it is all the result of the policy of "realism" which Mr. Chamberlain has been pursuing.

EMPTY THREAT.

Nor, of course, was he less "realistic" in dealing with concrete problems. He paid a tribute—yes actually paid a tribute—to the "loyalty" with which Italy had been fulfilling the conditions of the Anglo-Italian agreement even in regard to intervention in Spain and he almost appeared to be regretting wistfully that the prolonged Republican resistance should not yet allow him the opportunity of fully rewarding Italy for her "loyalty." Mr. Chamberlain's tributes to Italy were more or less expected. But what was rather unexpected was the "realistic" turn which he gave to Lord Runciman's mission to Czecho-Slovakia. "Lord Runciman," he emphatically declared, "was to be in no way an arbitrator and would be independent of the British Government." In other words the British Government are not committed to whatever Lord Runciman may do and they keep themselves absolutely free to adopt a realistic course of action in the event of Germany and her Sudeten proteges questioning his work. In this background as supplied by the rest of his speech the only one important item in it also loses its significance. "Let no one," he warned, "either in this country or elsewhere, for one moment imagine that though we seek peace, we are willing to sacrifice British honour and British vital interests." Fascists never took such threats seriously—they were justified by subsequent events—and they have obvious reasons not to do so now.

ABUSE OF AUTHORITY.

There can be no question but that the rules framed by the Hyderabad administration to govern the holding of public meetings are a flagrant abuse of executive authority. As Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai says in his comprehensive statement, "such rules can lend themselves, if the police so desired, to prevent a meeting of any group of persons even for a business purpose, social purpose or any other form of human group activity and I am inclined to think that it is so worded that the Executive may use it or refrain from using it according to their own view of what they intend to suppress or allow." That this is literally correct is proved by the action of the police in respect of the function arranged by the Hyderabad Bar Association in honour of Sjt. Desai. Sjt. Desai has adopted the only self-respecting course open to him to protest against such a scandalous negation of civil liberties. As to those responsible for the order and the rules, it is a pity that their complacence should render them unable to realise the consequences of their action, immediate as well as ultimate.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The human sponge is averse to taking water.

Writer's cramp may affect either the wrist or the stomach.

Don't expect a man on his uppers to be a whole-soled fellow.

It makes a man feel cheap when a woman calls him dear in public.

Don't get the idea into your head that every man plays cards who tries to.

Without a conductor the lighting express would thunder along till it struck something.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

Generally speaking German political circles will warmly welcome any step which may increase the chance of peaceful settlement of the Sudeten question, but to them the main point is, what will be the practical outcome of Lord Runciman's advice and particularly will the Czech Government make acceptable concessions to the Sudetens.

—Berlin Report.

* * * *

According to a Vizagapatam report, Andhra medical students heckled the Premier.

We congratulate him on his lucky survival. Medicos could dissect as well as give a bloodless (but blood-curdling) vocal demonstration.

* * * *

The Prime Minister of Great Britain has uttered a grave note of warning: "Let no one, either in this country or elsewhere, for one moment, imagine that, although we seek peace, we are willing to sacrifice British honour and British vital interests." (Cheers).

Yes, cheers. All that now remains is to discover "British honour" and "British vital interests."

Sir, asks the Junior colleague, was it a grave warning or a graveyard funeral oration on British honour, etc., etc.?)

* * * *

"While that tremendous power (meaning the armed strength of England) remains, there as a guarantee to enable us to defend ourselves, if attacked....." proceeded the Premier.

But, of course, "we" must not defend "ourselves" if attacked because that would provoke serious war and ruin the work of European appeasement.

* * * *

Talking of the Spanish situation in connection with the enforcement of the Anglo-Italian agreement, the Premier urged that "we do profoundly regret this unforseen delay....."

We have absolutely no doubt about it. We quite sympathise with Mr. Chamberlain. It is really quite criminal of the Spanish Republicans not to have collapsed according to the desired schedule.

* * * *

"We feel", said Mr. Chamberlain, "that the atmosphere has lightened and throughout the Continent there has been a relaxation in a sense of the tension which six months ago was oppressive."

It has and there has been. As, for instance, witness the further "cementing" of the Rome-Berlin Axisists.

* * * *

"To that lightening of the atmosphere and slackening of the tension," Mr. Chamberlain believes that "the British Government have made their contribution."

As a matter of fact the credit from the beginning to the end for the European situation goes wholly and solely to the British Government.

* * * *

Of late there have been references to "rate-war." But, what's a "rate-war" any way? Is it as bad as the latest in wars, the undeclared war, the Chamberlainesque realist (or sur-realist?) war?

We must stroll down the Alexandra Docks one of these days to find out.

City ambulances would be duly notified, of course.

* * * *

"The next greatest thing to creating a life is to save a life" is the latest Trollopism.

We entirely agree. But we do wish Safety First Association opened branch offices in China and Spain or, at least, conveyed its messages to No. 10, Downing Street, London.

* * * *

A TEA-TIME THOUGHT

"Formula for success: stand up to be seen, speak up to be heard and shut up to be appreciated."

—Rev. J. Murray Taylor

* * * *

She: "Who's that man with the funny face?"

He: "That happens to be my brother."

She: "Sorrry. Silly of me not to notice the resemblance."

Republican Offensive On Levante Front

Capture Two Towns And 4,000 Prisoners

BARCELONA, July 27.

Republicans are continuing their offensive and have captured the towns of Villalba and Bot in the direction of Qandesa and during the present offensive on the Levante front have captured 4,000 prisoners, according to an official claim.—Reuter.

Republicans Stage Come-Back

Advance Registered: 2,500 Prisoners Captured

PARIS, July 26.

Spanish republicans claim to have crossed the River Ebro at eleven points on a ninety-mile front in a surprise offensive near the Mediterranean coast, according to a message from Barcelona.

It is reported that bridges were thrown across the river surprising the rebels everywhere.

Republicans now claim to be about a mile from Gandesa. It is stated 2,500 prisoners have been captured 500 of whom while asleep.—Reuter.

REBELS ADMIT RETREAT

3000 Troops And Much War Material Captured By Government

BARCELONA, July 27.

Following yesterday's successful crossing of the River Ebro at eleven points, the Republicans are advancing along an extensive front, having taken the rebels completely by surprise. Numerous villages, 3,000 troops and much war material have been captured.

An offensive of this magnitude is likely to delay the rebel advance towards Sagunto.

A message from Salamanca says:—

An official communique admits that the Ebro was crossed but stresses that attacks are being made 'by small detachments" many of whom are claimed to have been completely wiped out by the rebels.

On the Estremadura Front the rebels claim that six red brigades with several cavalry squadrons are negotiating for surrender following the rebel advance in the past 48 hours.—Reuter.

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES

Statement On British Plan Of Action

LONDON, July 27.

Lord Plymouth, speaking on the Refugee problem in the House of Lords said that the British Government were anxious to do everything in their power to assist refugees from Germany including Austria, who came to this country to enter factories, workshops and business enterprises for the purpose of receiving training to fit them for emigration in some other country, where they could be permitted for settlement. A number of refugees had already received training and found openings overseas. The British Government would continue to afford such facilities. Lord Plymouth added the policy of open door would not, commend itself to the Government, while voluntary organisations were opposed to restricted admission of refugees from Germany and Austria.—Reuter.

Br. COMMISSION FOR SPAIN

LONDON, July 27

The Spanish Ambassador to-day handed to the Foreign Office the Spanish Government's unconditional acceptance of the proposal of the British Commission to visit Spain to investigate the bombing of open towns.

It is presumed consequently plans will now be put in hand for sending the commission, but as General Franco's conditions are still being considered there may be some further communication with Burgos before the commission is actually sent.—Reuter.

ANOTHER EDITION OF MISS MAYO

NEW YORK, (By Air Mail).

The following report published in "New York Times" shows how conditions in India are misrepresented by people who ought to know better:—

Dr Sam Higginbottom, President of Allahabad Christian College in India, discussed conditions in India at the West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue, at 105th Street.

Dr. Higginbottom said that eccentric practice of religion in that country was the reason why it is not the wealthiest and most productive agricultural country on earth.

"The Muslims," said Dr. Higginbottom, "have ninetynine names for God, but not one of them is actually His. The cow is worshipped, making milk difficult to have. And the bovines are not permitted to be slain, as they believe in some sort of reincarnation.

"Hence, with people undernourished and without drink, about 225 million heads of cattle exist in the fields of India. Insects that are harmful to crops are allowed to go unmolested as rich harvest continues to waste.

"Almost every person," he added, "asks if a man dies, will he live again? To this question I would answer "yes", in God triumphantly. But as the Muslims' theory of incarnation is an inadequate and insufficient one, I believe we will re-live in God only."—United Press.

BREACHES ON N. W. RAILWAY REPAIRED

BOMBAY, July 27.

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, North Western Railway, Lahore, wires:—

The breaches between Jassar Darbarsahib Kartarpur and Bostaon Afghanan were repaired at 15-30 hours to-day and through communication restored and booking of all traffic resumed.—United Press.

GOODWOOD STAKES

Naval Display And Snake Lightning Deadheat

LONDON, July 27.

The Goodwood Stakes run at Goodwood over a distance of two miles and three furlongs resulted as follows:—

Naval Display (Beart) and Snake Lightning (E. Smith) deadheated for the first place.

Bahuddin (Smirke) third.

Eleven ran; first and second deadheated; five lengths separated the third.

Betting 100 to 9 on Naval Display, 10 to 1 on Snake Lightning and 4 to 1 on Bahuddin. Winners were trained by Hogg and Gilpin.—Reuter.

Hammond To Captain M. C. C. Team

LONDON, July 27.

Walter Hammond has accepted the invitation to captain the M. C. C. Team to South Africa during the winter.—Reuter.

WHEN PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS.

LONDON, July 27.

The Parliament adjourns on July 29 and reassembles on November 1, unless urgent business requires earlier convocation.—Reuter.

"MERCURY" AT LISBON

LISBON, July 27.

"Mercury" arrived in the afternoon from Azores.—Reuter.

"Mercury's" Return Flight

HORTA (Azores), July 27.

"Mercury" arrived here at 16/30 (B. S. T.) yesterday and left for Lisbon at 07/05 to-day.—Reuter.

LESS DANGER OF BREACH

Runciman's Mission Eases Sudeten-Czech Tension

PRAGUE, July 27.

Sudeten-Germans' acceptance of Lord Runciman as adviser in Prague is expected to be communicated to Mr. Newton, British Minister in Czechoslovakia to-day.

It is understood that negotiations between Sudetens and Czechs will begin next week. The position has lost much of its tension and although it is too early to speak of an understanding, the danger of a breach is certainly less.—Reuter.

SUDETEN-GERMANS AND RUNCIMAN

PRAGUE, July 27.

Herr Ernst Kundt saw the British Ambassador, Mr. B. Cochrane-Newton last night and announced Sudetens' willingness to submit their case to Lord Runciman.—Reuter.

RUNCIMAN TO GO ON HIS MISSION

LONDON, July 27.

Lord Runciman is expected to go to Czechoslovakia in about a week's time, though the definite date is not yet known.—Reuter.

Rome-Berlin Comments On Br. Premier's Speech

LONDON, July 27.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons yesterday has made a very good impression in Berlin, especially the reference to Anglo-German relations and Germany's contribution to peace in signing the Anglo-German naval pact. Many commentators dwell on this latter point more than the Czech issue, though satisfaction is also expressed at Lord Runciman's mission.

The speech is given great prominence in the Rome Press, but there is no comment. The agitation for the ratification of the Anglo-Italian agreement has died down and opinion seems to be reconciled to waiting till autumn before the agreement can be implemented.—Reuter.

NO AUTONOMY FOR CZECH GERMANS

PRAGUE, July 27.

The eagerly awaited Nationalities Statute has been passed by the inner circle of the Cabinet. The Statute grants many concessions to German speaking Czechs, but does not mention the hoped-for autonomy.

GERMANY WELCOMES RUNCIMAN'S MISSION

BERLIN, July 27.

German political circles are gratified by Mr. Chamberlain's announcement of Lord Runciman's mission.

It is emphasised that the appointment is made on the initiative of the Czech Government and that the German role is that of the onlooker.

Surprise is expressed at the statement that Lord Runciman will give advice independently to the British Government. Authoritative circles regard this point as not clear, and it is believed that it may be the subject of diplomatic enquiries in the next few days. Generally speaking German political circles will warmly welcome any step which may increase the chance of peaceful settlement of the Sudeten question, but to them the main point is, what will be the practical outcome of Lord Runciman's advice and particularly will the Czech Government make acceptable concessions to the Sudetens.—Reuter.

13 ARRESTED FOR ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF GOVERNOR

SAN JUAN (Porto Rico), July 27.

THIRTEEN ARRESTS FOLLOWED THE ATTEMPT ON MAJOR-GENERAL WINSHIP'S LIFE YESTERDAY

TWO OF THE ARRESTED PERSONS ARE ALLEGED TO HAVE CONFESSED THAT THEY PARTICIPATED IN A PLOT TO ASSASSINATE THE GOVERNOR AND THE POLICE CHIEF.—REUTER.

'PLANE CRASH DISASTER

KISUMU, July 27.

Kenya freight aeroplane Atlanta class designed for flying over Africa, India and Eastern routes crashed early morning six miles north Kisumu.

Machine burst into fire. Crew consisting of Captain Johnston, First Officer Ray and two others killed.—Reuter.

Chamberlain Disappoints Italians

ROME, July 27.

Italians are disappointed at Mr. Chamberlain's statement that the Anglo-Italian Agreement cannot be ratified until the Spanish question is settled, though opinion here is prepared for the long delay.

Mr. Chamberlain's tribute to Italian good faith is appreciated, but it is felt to be slightly illogical that Britain should be unwilling to ratify the Pact while wholeheartedly recognising Italian loyalty.

It is learned that the Italian Government has given full support to the plans of withdrawal of volunteers, and their concentration behind the lines until finally withdrawn from Spain.—Reuter.

CEYLON CONSTITUTION IN COMMONS

LONDON July 27.

In the Commons asked whether the Government contemplated any enquiry into, or changes in the Ceylon Constitution Mr. Malcolm MacDonald said that the Governor of Ceylon was invited by his predecessor to report fully on the working of the Constitution Mr. MacDonald had just received a despatch from him on the matter. Pending an examination of it he was not in a position to make a further statement.

Replying to Major Attlee who asked whether Mr. Chamberlain's statement was to be taken as meaning that settlement in Spain was simply a question of volunteers being withdrawn, the Prime Minister said that he would like to see what happened when volunteers were withdrawn, and if Government could feel then that Spain ceased to be a menace to Europe. He thought they would regard it as a settlement of the Spanish question.—Reuter.

"FOLLY OF SAVAGERY"

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The following letter appears in the "Manchester Guardian."

Sir,—It is something that Commodore Chamier admits that the sick and feeble suffer from our bombing. In his first letter he assumed that the notice would prevent loss of life. He now suggests that the suffering of the sick and feeble will be largely the indirect result "of the great loss of male life." Either, then, the much-advertised warning is given so perfunctorily that guilty and innocent suffer alike or else the tribesmen must be assumed to be imbeciles. Which supposition does Commodore Chamier adhere to?

To support a not very strong case he suggests that my recollection of what Indian frontier villages look like is at fault. He then described these villages exactly as I remember them, scattered hovels and scanty patches of cultivation, often not much larger than a good-sized room, and sometimes terraced, with a retaining wall, on the hillside. Far from "sentimentalising over tribesmen," I insisted that it was the males and not the females who would most profit by the 24-hour warning. No one who has served for years in Northern India can have any illusions concerning "lowing herds" or "fields of waving corn." It is just because the patches of cultivation are so small and the soil so scanty that a single direct hit can be so destructive. Those who have never been in India may see somewhat similar conditions in the Atlas Mountains.

A good many of us have friends or relations in India, "eye-witnesses" whose position prevents them from writing to the press and who are frequently home on leave; it is useless, therefore, to speak of the North-West Frontier as if it were a terra incognita.

Commodore Chamier suggests that the people to be punished are all "savage freebooters" (who would not be "savage" when taxed by a Government which employs the taxes to pay for further subjugation?), and he would punish "savagery" with indiscriminate ruthlessness. We have got back, then, to the folly of savagery to end savagery and war to end war. With this same excuse of "disorder" on the borders of Eritrea, or Bolshevism, Mussolini has obtained some realistic training for his legions in Abyssinia and Spain. He asserts he is using the same pretexts and methods as the British Army in North-West India. Meanwhile our actions destroy any moral position we might otherwise have had when we reproach the Japanese or Italians for ruthlessness in China, Abyssinia, or Spain. Doubtless, when later on an attempt is made to suppress "the disorderly democracies of Western Europe" by these same methods, Mussolini will find Commodore Chamier's arguments useful.—Yours, etc.,

ARTHUR OSBURN.

Oxford, July 15.

Menace To Gibraltar Can Be Countered

Hore Belisha's Reply In Commons

LONDON, July 26.

The question of gun near Gibraltar was re-raised in the Commons by Mr. Arthur Henderson, replying to which Mr. Hore-Belisha said that batteries which were on the Gibraltar side of the straits could, if they were powerful, shell Gibraltar, but they could also effectively be countered.

The guns on the Ceuta side constituted a potential menace, but the menace could be avoided by the means at Britain's disposal. The General Staff is not unduly alarmed and the opinion is expressed that Britain could cope with any situation that presented itself.—Reuter.

NEW C. P. CABINET PERSONNEL

(Continued from Page 1)

dicated their preference for any particular candidate.

KHARE'S NAME RULED OUT

Thereafter Mr. Kalappa proposed that the meeting be adjourned till 3 p.m. to enable the members to make the last attempt to come to some amicable settlement about the person to be elected leader, so as to avoid any contest at all.

This proposal was lost by 37 votes to 30 votes.

Thereafter, Pandit Ravishankar Shukla's name was proposed and duly seconded.

"When Dr. Khare's name was proposed, the President Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, drew the attention of the mover to the Congress Working Committee's resolution and said that he would put the motion to vote, if the mover wanted it, despite the Working Committee's resolution yesterday on Dr. Khare.

Thereupon, the mover withdrew his motion."

Thereupon, Dr. Khare himself proposed the name of Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh, ex-Minister, and this was duly seconded.

On votes being taken, Pandit Shukla got 47 votes, while Mr. Deshmukh got only 12 votes, eleven persons remaining neutral.

SHUKLA INVITED

It is understood that the personnel of the Ministry to be formed by Pandit Shukla when he is invited by the C. P. Governor in this behalf will be decided upon this afternoon when a meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee has been convened. Pandit Shukla has been invited to attend this meeting. After they have come to some decision, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Pandit Shukla will proceed to Shegaon have their selection approved by Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Subhas Bose will also go to Shegaon this evening to discuss the Bengal political prisoners' release question with Mahatma Gandhi in the light of the conversations which he had with Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin before coming to Wardha last week.

Mr. Bose leaves for Calcutta to-morrow morning by B. N. R. Mail.—United Press.

TRIUMPH OF NON-VIOLENCE

Congress Congratulates Sikar People

WARDHAGANJ, July 27.

The Working Committee held a short sitting to-day and passed the following resolution on Sikar:

"Having heard an account of the settlement of the Jaipur-Sikar dispute from Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, the Committee congratulates the people on having listened to his counsel and shown a true spirit of bravery in having decided to give up the idea of armed resistance and adopt the method of non-violence, resulting in the prevention of bloodshed, which was imminent. The Working Committee regrets the needless loss of life that had resulted during the recent firing in Sikar on July 4 and expresses its condolences to the families of the deceased.

"The Working Committee hopes that in future dealings with the people of Sikar, the Jaipur authorities will act in a spirit of conciliation, so as to restore friendly relations between the State and the Rao Raja and the people of Sikar."

RECOGNITION OF INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS

The Working Committee then passed the following resolution:—

"The Working Committee received a deputation of medical practitioners other than Allopaths. The Committee is of opinion that innumerable persons in towns and villages in India are receiving the benefit of treatment under other systems like Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy, and they should receive recognition and encouragement from Congress Governments. The Committee is further of opinion, that while measures may be adopted to ensure the efficiency of such practitioners, nothing should be done to penalise any particular system. As regards objections to particular proposals in the Bill pending before the Legislative Assembly of Bombay, the matter is referred to the Parliamentary Sub-Committee."

The Committee is concluding its Wardha Session after reviewing the C. P. Assembly Congress Party meeting. Leaders are leaving for their respective stations either to-night or to-morrow.—A.P

Soviet Turn Down Japan's Demands

Breach Of Treaty Charge Against Moscow

OCCUPATION OF CHANG-KU-FENG HILL IN MANCHUKUOAN TERRITORY AND ITS SEQUEL

RANGOON, July 26.

The following information has been received by the Japanese Consulate at Rangoon:—

In a statement issued to the Press on July 22 the Foreign Office Spokesman, Tokyo, says that Japanese Ambassador in Moscow met the Soviet Foreign Commissar and asked that Chang-ku-feng Hill being a Manchukuoan territory, the Soviet Government should immediately stop the provocative actions there and remove its troops from that place and restore the 'status quo' as on July 10.

Soviet Reply To Japan

TO THIS THE SOVIET MINISTER REPLIED THAT THE HILL IN QUESTION FORMS PART OF SOVIET TERRITORY AND THEY CAN STATION TROOPS OR TAKE ANY OTHER ACTION IN THEIR OWN TERRITORY. THE SOVIET TILL NOW HAS NOT COMPLIED WITH THE JAPANESE DEMAND.

Since the occupation of the Chang-ku-feng Hill the Soviet has increased its troops in that region upto one regiment. Trenches have been constructed and war manoeuvres, both land and air, combined with more than 30 aircrafts are carried on. On the top of this the Soviet has sent five destroyers and one cruiser near Rashin, a port on the North-eastern part of Korea.

ANOTHER PROTEST

The Japanese, in spite of these provocative activities, are calmly watching the situation and are now waiting for a reply to their demands dispatched by a special messenger to the Soviet Military authorities on the spot for the withdrawal of their troops and immediate stopping of these provocative activities.

VIOLATION OF TREATY

The Japanese Government regards this Chang-ku-feng Hill incident not merely as an ordinary border incident but a violation of the terms of Portsmouth Peace Treaty between Russia and Japan of 1905, which was ratified by the Soviet Government by a Convention between them and Japan signed at Peking in 1925. By Article 2 of the Peace Treaty, both Russia and Japan undertook to abstain from taking any military measures in the bordering region between Korea and Russia which might menace the safety of both the territories. The Hill region where now the Soviets are resorting to military measures is 40 miles South of Hunchun and North of Rashin Port and within three miles west of Soviet-Manchoukuo boundary.

MOTIVE BEHIND

In Japanese circles the Soviet encroachment of Manchoukuoan territory is considered as motived by any of the three reasons, namely (1) just only to cover the real situation in Soviet Far East as exposed by General Lushkov the other day, who is now a refugee in Japan; (ii) to divert the attention of the Soviet masses from internal chaos to outside 'danger', or (iii) to make a sort of gesture to China showing Soviet's intention to do something according to Soviet-China Military Pact recently made.—United Press.

BRISK CANVASSING

All Party Members Present

WARDHA, July 27.

All the 71 members of the Party have turned up for participating in the deliberations of this fateful meeting, the decision whereof is bound to have tremendous repercussions on C. P. public life for a considerable time to come.

Dr. Khare, who arrived about half an hour before the scheduled time for the meeting appeared to be upset by the turn the developments relating to the Ministerial tangle have taken place.

Inside the meeting hall brisk canvassing is going on, on behalf of the rival candidates. It is understood the Congress High Command decided last night not to indicate preference for any particular candidate but leave it to the Party to elect their leader of their own choice.—United Press.

BAPAT'S APPEAL

(From Our Correspondtnt.)

POONA July 27.

"In the name of outraged democracy I appeal to you to advise Dr. Khare to stand for leadership election" says Senapati Bapat in a telegram sent to Loknayak Aney at Wardha.

DR. KHARE OUT FOR FIGHT

WARDHAGANJ, July 27.

Dr. Khare left for Nagpur immediately after the conclusion of the C. P. Assembly Congress Party meeting.

Interviewed by the "United Press", prior to his departure, as to whether he proposed to resign from the C. P. Assembly in view of the latest developments, he said: "Certainly not. I do not propose to run away from the fight. I believe in fighting from within, as I am confident that the Shukla Ministry is not going to last more than three months".—United Press.

SHUKLA THANKS SUPPORTERS

WARDHAGANJ, July 27.

Another formal meeting of the Congress C. P. Assembly Party was held in the afternoon, Pandit Ravishanker Shukla, the new leader presiding.

Pandit Shukla was congratulated on his election as leader, and he thanked all those who had supported him and appealed for unity. He urged on all to forget the past and expressed the determination of his party to make the Congress Government in C. P. a success. He urged the co-operation of all in the work ahead.

Pandit Shukla is meeting the Parliamentary Sub-Committee in the afternoon to fix the names of the new Ministers. Hitherto, he has not received any communication from the Governor, but he expects one either this evening or to-morrow morning. Pandit Shukla leaves for Nagpur this evening, reaching there at 9 p.m.—A.P.

SIMLA, July 26.

The Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Simla, has sent the following telegram of condolences to Messrs. Tata and Sons, Ltd., Bombay:—

"Committee of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Simla, express their profound sorrow at sudden demise of Sir Nowroji Saklatwala, Chairman of Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay. India has lost in him an eminent businessman and great industrialist".—United Press.

Rangoon:—In accordance with the resolution passed by the last meeting of the Myochit Party, U Saw has given notice of a Bill to repeal the Burma Legislature Salaries and Allowances Act to be introduced at the forthcoming session of the House of Representatives in August.

An Anand correspondent writes:—"A well-known pleader of Anand Mr. Gordhanbhai B. Patel is appointed by the Government as a Hon. Second Class Magistrate in Anand Taluka."

"Unique Activities" Of Bombay Social Service League

26 Years Of Useful Existence: Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri's Appeal For Funds And Workers

"Floating population in an industrial City like Bombay presents special problems, like progressive reduction in hours of work, rendered necessary through mass production and monotony of factory work. Reduction of work is also necessary for reducing unemployment" said Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, presiding over the 26th annual general meeting of the Social Service League on Wednesday evening at the Servants of India Society. He appealed for funds and workers to carry on the activities of the League.

CHAIRMAN'S APPEAL

In the course of his speech Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri said:—

The Social Service League provides a common platform to men and women of all castes and creeds. There are certain necessary activities which is not possible for Communal Social Service organisations which are existing to carry on and even if it were possible in respect of some activities it would be proportionately very costly or very inconvenient.

LEAGUE'S MOTTOS

The League has, during 26 years of its existence, made many experiments and initiated many activities, some of which have been discontinued when special institutions were started for carrying on those activities. However, there are certain activities for which the field is so vast that no monopoly can be claimed for them by any single institution and they are so necessary that it would be unwise to wait until a particular institution is able fully to satisfy the needs of the public so far as that particular field is concerned. The League's motto is "Know, Love, Serve".

The old ideas about charity and philanthropy have undergone such change. It is now recognised that indiscriminate charity is harmful to society.

CITY'S SPECIAL PROBLEMS

An institution like the League has to undertake certain special activities. Floating population in an industrial city like Bombay presents special problems, like progressive reduction in hours of work, rendered necessary through mass production and monotony of factory work. Reduction of hours is also necessary for reducing unemployment. Thus workers will have more and more leisure at their disposal. They must be taught to use it innocently and if possible usefully and hence the necessity of providing facilities for healthy recreation, indulgence in useful hobbies and acquisition of culture. Otherwise leisure may prove a curse instead of a blessing.

The League has been carrying on different activities and has shown the way for some other activities. It is a clearing house for social ideas as well as an institution of social work for the whole city.

The League is asked to start many other activities, and no doubt, there is an urgent need for most of them. But the League can satisfy the public demand only if it receives financial assistance and active co-operation from the public.

LEAGUE'S UNIQUE WORK

Proposing the adoption of the Annual Report and audited statement of accounts for 1937, Mrs. Maneklal Premchand said that the League was undoubtedly doing unique work in the direction of Social Service which similar sectional or middle-class organisations could not be expected to undertake. The League touched real workers as was evident from its activities in centres. It needed the support of the public of Bombay. Mr. B. S. Dabke seconding, said that he wanted to suggest that the League should undertake temperance propaganda in Bombay without waiting for the Government to do so. He suggested a special committee be formed to carry on the work first in the North of Bombay—the labour area.

Mr. Joseph Callan said that he was always against reports. He wanted the work undertaken to speak eloquently for them and not the reports. Nevertheless, the report provided an inspiring reading. He was glad to find that the League was extending its activities in spite of depleting finances.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur who was a visitor at the function felicitated the League on its splendid work but was surprised to find so very few women workers there.

NEW OFFICE BEARERS

The following new office bearers were elected:—

President:—Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri.

Vice-Presidents (4):—(1) The Hon Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia, (2) Mr. Francis Low, (3) Mr. K. J. Dubash, (4) Mrs. K. Shuffi Tyabji.

General Secretary:—Mr. N. M. Joshi.

Secretaries (3):—(1) Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, (2) Mr. V. L. Mehta, (3) Mr. R. R. Bakhale.

Treasurers (2):—(1) Mr. G. G. Gokhale. (2) Mr. J. K. Parulkar.

Members (18):—(1) Dr. Miss Sulabha Panandikar, (2) Dr. Miss Hazel Machado, (3) Mr. Purshottamdas Jivandas, (4) Mr. S. A. Brelvi, (5) Mr. P. R. Bhat, (6) Dr. S. P. Mehta, (7) Mr. B. S. Dabke, (8) Mr. C. K. Sanghani, (9) Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale, (10) Dr. Clifford Manshardt, (11) Prof. S. G. Beri, (12) The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, (13) Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, (14) Mr. D. C. Modi, (15) Mr. Joseph Callan, (16) Mr. Kantilal M. Vakil, (17) Mr. N. R. Wadia, (18) Mr. M. A. Moses.

LATE SIR NOWROJI

At the outset, a condolence resolution touching the death of late Sir Nowroji Saklatwala, who was greatly interested in the League's work, was passed all standing.

THE REPORT

The following is a summary of the report of the League's activities read by Mr. R. R. Bakhale (Secretary) at the meeting:—

NIGHT SCHOOLS

In the year under report, the League maintained five night schools of which one was Anglo-Marathi, one Anglo-Gujarati, two Anglo-Urdu and one Night High School. The total number of students on the rolls of these schools was 406, the average daily attendance being 270. The Night High School has been recognised by the Educational Department of the Bombay Government and is affiliated to the University of Bombay.

ADULT LITERACY CLASSES

The League conducted, in the year under report two literacy classes for adults, one for men in Girgaon and the other for women at Parel. At the end of the year, the Girgaon class had 55 students on the roll, the students being domestic servants and leather workers. About fifteen women took advantage of the Parel class.

LIBRARIES AND READING ROOMS

The League maintained three standing libraries, three reading rooms and a travelling free library consisting of several boxes of books in Marathi and Gujarati. One of the libraries is at the League's head office in Girgaon and consists of English books on labour and social subjects. Of the remaining two libraries, one is located in the Parel settlement and the other in the Madanpura Settlement, both these centres being situated in working class localities. From the Travelling Free Library 2,860 books were issued to 903 readers.

TEXTILE TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Millworkers are trained in spinning and weaving in this school, the course in each division requiring three years' training. The classes are held at night. The medium of instruction is Marathi.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR WOMEN.

The League conducted, in the year under report, five industrial schools for women in the following localities:—Parel, Girgaon, Vile Parle, Dadar and Imamwada, and a class at F Ward Municipal Employees' Chawls. The schools are open to women of all castes and creeds.

GRANTS FOR SANITATION.

The Miss Florence Nightingale Village Sanitation Fund is administered by the League. In the year under report, grants amounting to Rs. 1,350 were paid from this fund to different institutions for sanitation.

INDUSTRIAL SETTLEMENT AT BELGAUM.

This is one of the Settlements for the reclamation of the Criminal Tribes started by the Government. It is managed by one of the life-workers of the League and the expenses are met from the capitation and other grants received from Government.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The total receipts, during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 82,043-0-0 and the total expenditure to Rs. 86,948-0-7. The balance at the end of the year was 31,815-6-7.

APPEAL.

The income is going down and the demands for new activities and the expansion of old ones are growing. It is earnestly hoped that more subscriptions and donations will be received for maintaining and increasing the activities.

Will Bhulabhai Lift His Self-Imposed Ban?

Dhulpet Murder Case Defence To Persuade Him To Appear At Next Hearing

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERBAD (Dn), July 27.

Ban on Mr. K. F Nariman imposed by the Nizam's Government and the self-imposed ban by Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai created sensation in Hyderabad and it is not known who will appear for the 24 Hindu accused including Umrao Sing, Joint Editor, "Masawath", Bombay. Justice Khaliluzeman's court room in the High court was full with the lawyers, relatives of the accused and spectators who were eager to find out the result of the Sjt. Desai's self-imposed ban and the future of the case.

After hearing the local defence lawyers and Public Prosecutor in Chamber, Justice Khaliluzeman adjourned the Dhulpet Murder Case to Aug. 14. On behalf of the defence, it was stated, they would try to persuade Sjt. Bhulabhai to appear for next hearing, failing which local lawyers would be asked to take up the responsibility of proceeding with the case.

Case Against M. D. Wadia Withdrawn

(From Our Correspondent.)

After about 27 adjournments of the case, on July 20, 1938 at 3-45 p.m. the Railway Police Prosecutor applied for permission to withdraw the case against Mr. Manchershaw Dossabhai Wadia, on the ground that some of the prosecution witnesses were not available to give evidence before the Court.

The Court granted permission subject to objection on the part of the accused. In the end, the Court made an order acquitting the accused and remarked that the accused was leaving the Court without a stain on his character.

BARODA TENANCY ACT

Its Defects

(From Our Correspondent.)

MANGROL, July 21.

After carefully going through the whole of the Rent Regulation Act, which is in force in some parts of Baroda State including Mangrol Taluka since the year 1934, your correspondent has noted down the following chief features of the Act for the benefit of the readers of "The Chronicle". It will be also of special interest to know how the Act has worked during the last four years. I have jotted down therefore, also the defects which exibited themselves after the Act was brought into force

The chief features of the Act are:

(1) The Act gives security of tenure to a tenant of a specified class who has been cultivating the land continuously for a period of not less than five years before this Act came into force; i.e., before 1st March, 1934.

(2) The rent shall be levied from the tenants only in cash. (It was fixed afterwards, that the cash rent should range from 3 to 5 times the land revenue.)

(3) A tenant can only be evicted if (a) he does not pay the rent before the time fixed for the payment of the instalments of land revenue; or (b) commits any act of waste; or (c) denies the title of the landholder; or (d) transfers his right as a tenant, or sublets the land without the permission of the land-holder; or (e) he has in his possession without the permission of the landholder more land than he can cultivate himself; or (f) if the landholder resides in the village in which the land is situated and requires the land for his bona fide cultication.

All this was due to the ceaseless efforts of the Prajamandal, which compelled the Baroda Government to pass the ameliorative measure as early as in 1934

Now I enumerate the defects that have come to light as a result of the working of the Act.

(1) Even after the enforcement of the Act, the landholders continued to exact half part of the produce from the illiterate tenants; and no action was taken by the authorities to curb this tendency on the part of the landholders. (It may be mentioned here that this is the chief cause of the present discontent in the Mangrol Taluka.)

(2) A large number of tenants who did not come within the purview of the Act, had no other alternative than to agree to give the half-part to the landholder. A tenant who was entitled to relief under the Act, could directly apply to the Naib Suba and get his grievances redressed; but the tenant to whom the Act was not applicable, often had to go through a lengthy and expensive process in a civil court.

(3) Though the rent was fixed between 3 to 5 times the land revenue, the landholders invariably exacted rent which was 5 times the assessment. Fixation of a general standard naturally ignored the factor namely the yielding capacity of a particular soil.

(4) Some shrewd landholders who did not see eye to eye with the object of the Act kept on making new agreements every year, with the tenants who were outside the purview of the Act. While making the new agreements, however, they took care to see that the name of the landholder on the new agreements, was changed. Often their sons or brothers replaced them as landholders. This sinister practice was born of an evil desire on the part of the landholders that the tenants who were outside the scope of the Act, should not acquire security of tenure even in remote future.

From the observations made above it will be seen that the legislation under review though more radical than the one contemplated by the Bombay Ministry, has serious defects in it.

HOOLIGANISM IN RANGOON

Several Indian Shops Looted & Street Lights Smashed

RANGOON, July 27.

Despite rain, to-day's casualties as a result of stray knife attacks till mid-night number eleven, all being Indians, eight of whom are detained in Hospital.

Nearing mid-night, tense excitement prevailed in three thickly populated Burmese quarters of the City, namely Kemmendine, Bahan and Botatung where groups of lay Burmans and Buddhist priests paraded the streets shouting Dobama (Burma for Burmans). One Indian Christian was assaulted at Botatung.

Rowdy elements taking advantage of the situation commenced hooliganism in Kemmendine, where a number of Indian shops are looted and street lights were smashed. Civil and Military police are strictly vigilant. A detachment of the Burmese National Ambulance Corps armed with Dahs (short swords) for protection is seen patrolling the disturbed areas as a precautionary measure. Meanwhile, groups of Burmans have formed themselves into vigilance units and are guarding these areas.—A.P.

SITUATION IN RANGOON STILL PANICKY

RANGOON, July 27.

Nothing untoward happened today excepting a stray incident in the suburb when an Indian newspaper delivery peon was assaulted by Burmans and his papers destroyed.

The injured persons, including one Phongyi and a European Police Sergeant are progressing in the hospital.

Panic still prevails owing to wild rumours. Most of the Indian shops in the Bazar and Burmese quarters remained closed to-day while the Military Police are guarding the Bazar area.

In the afternoon the Premier held a conference which was attended by six Ministers and representatives of the nine leading Burmese papers. At this conference the Premier patiently listened to the points of view of the representatives of the press and invited their co-operation and suggestions from them to ease the tension.

The Premier made a special appeal to the journalists and assured them that necessary action would be taken against the author of the book and an enquiry held into the cause of the fracas yesterday, as soon as the situation returned to normal.

The conference lasted for about two and half hours in the course of which there was a free exchange of views.

PEACE COMMITTEES

At 4-30 p.m. again the Premier met by special invitation representatives of the Indian and Burmese communities to discuss the situation and devise ways and means to remove the tension. At this conference the Premier outlined the attitude of the Government and the action they proposed to take. He accepted the suggestion put forward by the leaders that Peace Committees be formed in the different quarters of the City. This meeting was also attended by the Heads of Police. But among the Burmese leaders, the following did not attend although they were invited: Sir Joseph Maung Gyi, U. Ba Pe and U Saw.

PHONGYIS MEET PREMIER

The Phongyis held another meeting at the Monastery to-day and two Phongyi representatives deputed by the meeting met the Premier this evening to present copies of the resolution adopted by them. The Premier assured the Phongyis that the Indian Military Police stationed near the Monastery and in the Burmese quarters would be shortly replaced by indigenous Military Police and that orders would be issued for the formation of Peace Committees.

He also assured the deputationists that an enquiry into the origin of the fracas yesterday would be instituted within a short time and that the author of the objectionable book would be proceeded against legally.—United Press.

QUIET IN RIOT AREA

But Indian Shops Remain Closed

RANGOON: July 27.

Rangoon woke up this morning to witness a normal situation in yesterday's scene of the riot, although civil and military police are still guarding the area.

The detachment of the K.O.Y.L.I. has been relieved, but a fresh detachment is standing by. A portion of the Soortee Bara Bazar, including the Vegetable Market, is now open, while all Indian shops in Burmese quarters remain closed. Business, though restricted, is being carried on normally.

One Burman was found dead late last night.

In the meanwhile, several Muslim organisations held meetings and passed a resolution condemning the offensive book and reaffirming Indo-Burman amity.—A.P.

A SHORT STORY

5 HOURS DEAD

BY JAMES FREEMAN.

Obadiah Little was dead. There were plenty who would be glad to hear that news. There were a great majority of others who didn't care a rap.

Obadiah was a mean old man who lived alone on a farm ten miles west of Fairview. Everyone hated him because he drove a sharp bargain and foreclosed mortagages on the minute and was considered one of the wealthiest men in the state.

That was the situation that confronted Owen and me when we drove up to investigate. It looked like one of those long drawn-out affairs that might not end anywhere. Worse, folks around the countryside didn't think kindly of us, it being our job to avenge, so to speak, the murder of a man who needed murdering.

Preliminary investigation revealed the following facts: Obadiah had been killtd by a rock thrown through a window near which he was sitting, reading. We knew he had been sitting there reading because Moses Morris, a neighbour, had passed by in the early evening and noticed the light in Obadiah's window, and noticed Obadiah sitting beside it. Moses had gone up the road looking for a cow that had strayed. He found the cow and started back and noticed that Obadiah had shifted his position. Something about the way the old man looked aroused Moses' curiosity, and he went up close and saw blood on Obadiah's temple. Moses went on home and called the police.

We corroborated this by talking to neighbours who had heard Moses calling the cow, and by discovering footprints and hoof prints outside the window, and by the fact that Oscar Jones, another neighbour, had come by while Moses was looking in the window and could vouch for Moses' story.

So we discounted Moses as a possible suspect, and went to work on the others who had hated Obadiah. There was, for example, Roscoe Norbert who lived a mile away, and who had been helping Obadiah with his haying. A neighbour had heard Obadiah and Roscoe quarreling over wages that very day.

So we called at Roscoe's house, and struck a snag. Roscoe hadn't been home all night. That looked bad, or good, depending on what side of the fence you were on. I sent Owen to hunt up Roscoe, and returned to Obadiah's farm.

Quite a crowd had gathered outside. Lights from automobiles illuminated the house and grounds. Among the cars I noticed Doc Orion's little coupe.

He was inside, and had already begun his investigation.

"How's it look?" I asked him.

"Let you know in about an hour." He glanced up and returned to his work. I scowled. Doc was usually more confident.

I began looking around the house. After about a half hour I found a tobacco can filled with greenbacks stuffed in behind a chimney. Well, I thought, the motive wasn't robbery. Every one must have known he had money hidden around some place, and if they wanted to find it they'd have torn the place apart.

I went back into the bedroom. Doc was stuffing things back into his bag.

"Been dead about five hours," he said.

"How?"

"Some blunt instrument."

"The rock eh?"

"Could have been."

Just then Owen came in. He had a tall, rawboned individual with him. "This is Roscoe," he said.

Roscoe looked scared. He'd apparently been drinking, but being arrested sobered him up.

"Sit down, Roscoe," I said. "If you're innocent there's nothing to worry about. Owen, step outside and collar Moses Morris again."

Owen went out. Roscoe tried to look indifferent, and succeeded in acting like an overgrown school boy.

"Forget it, Roscoe" I said. "You've got nothing to worry about."

He grinned, and there was relief in his eyes.

Owen came in with Moses. Moses looked important. Apparently he'd been gaining a little recognition from the neighbours.

"Moses," I said, "you're a first class liar. You murdered Obadiah!"

Moses' jaw went slack. Owen looked uncertain, but kept his mouth shut. Roscoe stared at Moses, as though he were seeing a ghost.

"How do you figure that, Shurruf?" he asked, wetting his lips.

"Easy as pie," I said. "You started out after your cow and stopped by to talk to Obadiah—about renewing a mortgage, perhaps, or something else. Anyway, you got mad and slugged him with the stove poker. Then you propped him up by the window, lighted the lamp and put the book in his hand, figuring some one would see him sitting there and corroborate your story. Then you went outside and heaved a rock through the window. Later when you came back with your cow you saw that Obadiah had slumped, and you went up to look, which is when Oscar Jones came by." I resorted to the age old trick of jabbing a finger under Moses' nose and saying "You killed him, didn't you?" And Moses nodded dumbly.

There was, of course, blood on the poker to prove that part of it, but it was what the Doc said that gave me the real lead. Dead five hours. Well, five hours ago the sun was shining, and a mean old man like Obadiah wouldn't burn oil when the sun was out.

(Copyright.)

TROUBLE FEARED IN RANGOON EAST END

Police Force Despatched

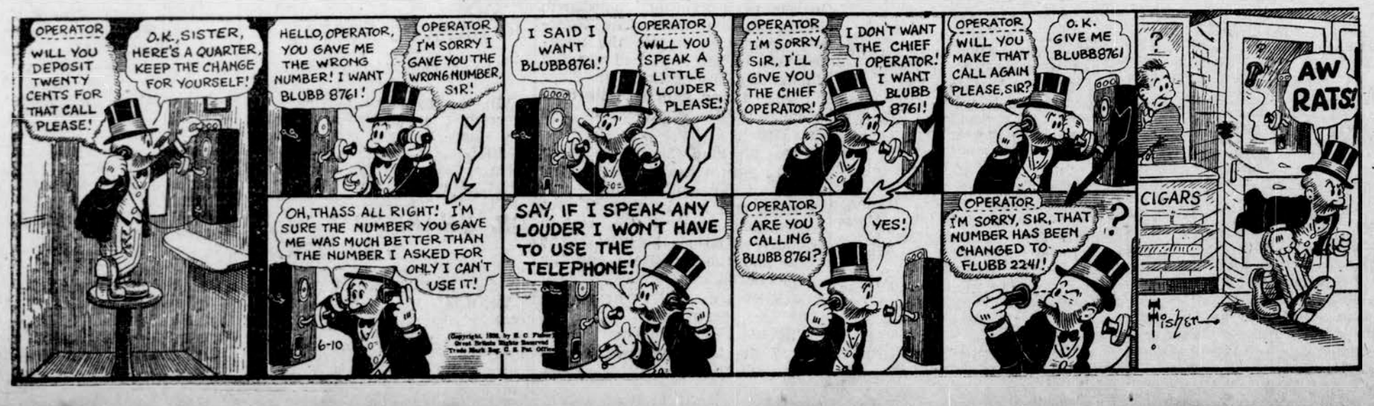
RANGOON, July 27.

Except for four stray assaults, the victims of which are Indians, the situation has apparently been calm throughout the day.

Military and police pickets have been withdrawn from various points. Civil and Military police are also standing by at various stations all over the city.

Meanwhile, since nightfall there has been a tense situation in Kemmendine, Western outskirts of the City, about three miles from Government House and the military police have arrived and are standing by. Trouble is feared also at Botatung, East End of the City, where a police force has been dispatched.—A.P.

MUTT AND JEFF—I Guess This Has Happened to Most of Us! By BUD FISHER



PAIN RELIEF
For headache, neuralgic and rheumatic pains, as well as fevers due to colds.
Prompt and effective relief, without affecting the heart or upsetting the stomach.
ANACIN
Is prescribed by doctors and dentists because they recognize the superiority of its formula.
ANACIN contains quinine
A321

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Deeper Than The Ratio

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read Sj. Presswala's letter in reply to my article. I do not think any useful purpose will be served by carrying on the discussion in this manner. So I do not attempt to give a full reply. I simply say that Sj. Presswala seems unable to get out of the rut of the metallic money standard—the very standard disputed by me. Where is the good of saying to me that there have been serious fluctuations in the prices of cereals and cotton during recent years? It only means that if 100 lbs. of wheat brought me, say, Rs. 10 in 1928, they bring me only 5 rupees now. I never disputed that. This is bound to happen, because there is no fixed relation between the rupee and wheat. The rupee does not represent wheat. It represents either a foreign gold standard, or small nickel and copper coins of our country. But suppose the rupee had always stood as a token for so many pounds of a cereal or cereals, just as a nickel anna is a token for four copper pice, the cereal or cereals would stand outside the game of fluctuations so far as the rupee was concerned. A rupee is always 64 pice of copper, whatever be the ratio between the sterling and the rupee, or whatever be the prices of commodities. The same position would be occupied by the cereals. Of course, I do not mean to suggest that the adoption of a food-rupee would mean fixity of prices of all commodities. But it will transfer to the people the right of "making money," which is the monopoly of gold and silver controllers at present. The rupee is not the people's money; the cereal is.

One of the books, though not directly bearing on food-money, but helpful, is the "Natural Economic Order," by Silvio Gessel, published by Neo-Verlag, Berlin-Frohnan; also Essays by Dr. Gilbert Fowler of Bangalore. But the book which set me thinking on the problem was Tolstoy's "What Shall We Do Then?" particularly the chapters relating to money. Sj. Maurice Frydman's article on the "Food-Rupee," published in the 'Life' a Bangalore weekly, sometime last year will also be read with interest. The Honourable Mr. Prakasam, Revenue Minister of Madras, has also written several articles on the subject in the paper which he used to edit before he became a Minister.—Yours, etc.

K. G. MASHRUWALA.

Wardha, July 22.

Nasik District Central Co-op. Bank

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have attempted before to show that the present 'debacle' in the finances of this bank has been mostly due to want of proper supervision. It is difficult to apportion to each party its share in this. The village societies in the beginning made advances to several persons with little credit or with insufficient security. When default occurred, arbitration proceedings were not promptly taken, and, when taken, were against the small fry, important persons being allowed to escape. In many cases postponements were granted thus protecting the parties from being treated as defaulters, and enabling them to draw further advances. Some attemps were made by the Central Bank and the Department to recover the arrears by friendly negotiations, but without much success. Those only who wanted further advances, and expected to get them, paid some of the arrears. Thus the arrears grew in geometrical progression.

This rot set in about five years ago or even earlier. Prompt execution of the arbitration awards and liquidation of some of the more helpless societies as also the enforcement of joint responsibility would have immediately stopped the rot and improved the condition of the Central Bank. But the long delay in the enforcement of legal steps, where taken, and the omission to take them in many more cases, made the defaulting members believe that nothing would be done, and nothing could be done against them.

This condition of the Bank should have been explained to the shareholders at the annual general meetings by the chairman or the authorities of the Department who attended these meetings. But that was not done and a misleading idea of profit of more than Rs. 30,000 at the end of 1936-37 was given. The Bank was also allowed to make advances on gold, silver, Government paper, etc., thus inducing it to take more deposits. As mentioned before, even as late as the last month the Department allowed one local co-operative bank to deposit its balance with this Central Bank. What then has since occurred to compel the Registrar to trounce this Central Bank so suddenly and to order its liquidation even to the ruin of the confiding depositors?

The order of liquidation has been passed under sec. 47 of the co-operative Societies' Act. But the preceding sec. 43 clause 1 requires the Registrar previously to hold an inquiry into the affairs of the Bank and clause 4 of the same section requires him to communicate the result of this inquiry to the 'society.' It does not appear that this has been done. At least few shareholders know about the inquiry, if any such was held.

But this is not the only course left to the Registrar. Rule 48 of the rules framed by Government under the Act is as under:—

"48. Removal and appointment of committee:—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the bylaws of a society, the Provincial Government may by an order, published, with the reasons therefore, in the Bombay Government Gazette—

(a) remove all the members of the committee of a society and appoint a new committee in their place.

Even the byelaws of the Nasik District Central Co-operative Bank made a similar provision for such contingencies. Byelaw No. 37 of its bylaws is as under:—

37 (A) Whenever the Registrar considers it necessary, after due inquiry, on account of gross mismanagement of the affairs of the Society or funds thereof, he may appoint a manager who shall exercise all the powers of the Board of Directors under the Byelaws and the Board of Directors shall function only as an advisory Board and shall be appointed by the Registrar. Action under either of the provisions would have given the Registrar the necessary control and would have given time to the Bank to improve its affairs. Such action has recently been taken in the case of the Hubli Land Co-operative Mortgage Bank. Why not follow a similar course in the case of this Bank?

The depositors have already appointed a strong committee to interview the Registrar and if necessary to wait upon the Minister to explain to them the condition of the affairs and the interests of the depositors. I hope they will also secure the advice and assistance of the Bombay Provincial Institute and the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank and do everything to protect the interests of the depositors and shareholders of the Bank.—Yours, etc.

A CO-OPERATOR.

Nasik.

Bombay Provincial Scout Commissioner

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—A note which appeared in the "Times of India" this morning announcing the appointment of Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy in succession to Mr. N. S. Lokur as the Acting Provincial Commissioner is likely to lead to considerable misunderstanding in the Province. The facts of the case are as follows:

At the close of the general meeting of the Provincial Scout Council last Sunday, Mr. N. S. Lokur, the Acting Provincial Commissioner tendered his resignation to take effect from the date of disaffiliation, viz., the 27the inst., to enable the Association to become entirely non-official and avoid the charge that the Association is still controlled by a high executive official.

The resignation of Mr. N. S. Lokur is before the Executive Committee, who have not yet accepted it, and even when it is accepted, by the resolution of the Council, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy still continues to be the Provincial Scout Commissioner until the new elections take place after his return from Europe, and according to the new constitution. In the meanwhile, steps are being taken by the Executive Committee of the Council to elect an Acting Chief Commissioner to take over from Mr. N. S. Lokur, and have nominated Prof. V. G. Rao, the District Commissioner for Municipal Scouts as their candidate.

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy is not a member of the Provincial Council nor its nominee, and according to the resolution of the Triennial Conference of the General Headquarters at Delhi, nobody can be appointed as Provincial Commissioner unless nominated by the autonomous Provincial Association.

It must be stated, however, that some members of the Bombay Local Scout Association, who have disagreed with the step taken by the Provincial Scout Council have announced their intention of starting, in Bombay, a branch of the Boy Scout Association in India (The Baden-Powell Association) as soon as the Bombay Provincial Association disaffiliates and becomes independent on the 27th inst. It is possible that Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy may be appointed as the Provincial Commissioner of that branch, though it would be a misnomer to call it a Provincial Association, as no Local Association, but the Bombay Local Association has differed from the Provincial Body of this Province.—Yours etc.,

V. K. DONGRE,
M. B. B. S.,
Member, Bombay Provincial Scout Council.

Bombay, July 22.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Travancore Bank Crash

D. SUNDARESAN considers it to be a duty of the Government of India to protect the interests of the shareholders and depositors of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank Ltd. by instituting an inquiry and by taking over the liquidation into its own hands.

Bombay Scouts' Lead

T. R. GANAPATHY hopes that the lead given by the Scouts of Bombay in forming an independent, national association will be followed by the other associations.

Wanted Naval Architects And Master Ship-Builders

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The short sketch of the life of the late Khan Saheb Bomanji Sorabji Wadia which has been published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 20th inst., ought to stimulate the younger generation of India to achieve similar distinctions. Having been born in a family well-known for its ship-building activities, he rose from a draftsman to the position of a Master Builder. England holds its sway over India by its capacity to manufacture giant ships of 80,000 ton capacity like the "Queen Mary". We had a ship-building industry in India. Indian-made ships sailed upto the Thames. Is it not time to revive this long forgotten but major and important industry? Why should we order our ships from England and other countries? The late Mr. Bomanji was a member of the Institute of Naval Architects, the first Indian to win this distinction. He was in charge of construction branch also. Let Indian capitalists and the Parsee community, especially the Wadia family, divert their attention to the revival of ship-building industry of the country.—Yours, etc

M. B. SANT.

Sangamner.

Mangrol Landlords' Agreement

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the issue of 6th July of "Times of India," there is a letter written by the Secretary of Landholders' Association, defending the actions of the Mangrol landholders, and stating that they follow in word and in spirit the agreement arrived at between the landholders and peasants in the presence of officials.

I am glad that the landholders do not desire to resile from the agreement. I congratulate them for that. The Secretary, however, does not seem to have read the whole agreement carefully or if he had done so, he has put before the public only one side of the compromise.

I wish he had published the whole agreement. I would refer him to the press note on this agreement dated 31st May as published by the Suba Saheb of Navsari in many English and vernacular papers.

Clause (3), to which a reference is made by the secretary, is equally important as Clause 4, 5 and 6 of this press note. I publish these in extenso for public information.

(IV) "Such of the tenants as come within the Rent Regulations Act agree to pay in the first instance the rents fixed by the Naib Suba according to that Act.

(V) The tenants who do not come under the provisions of the above act (and this is very important) agree to pay rents to the Khatedars according to the scale which prevailed last year until the question of lowering or raising the rents as demanded by the tenants or the Khatedar is finally decided by the Government.

(VI) The Khatedars agree to allow their land to remain in the possession of such of their tenants as do not come under the provisions of the (Regulation) Act during the coming season till the question of rents is decided by the Government."

I think any one who reads the above agreement can come only to one conclusion, namely that the landowners have given up their rights to take away possession of these lands from all sorts of tenants. The only remedy for them is to get rent as would be fixed by the Government, but under the agreement they cannot take possession from Halis, at least during this season.

It appears to me that according to the terms of compromise both parties have given up the distinction between those who are tenants according to the Act and those who are not, so far as this season is concerned. The only difference is that the Khatedars should receive rent as settled between them last year, till the question is finally decided by the Government.

Inasmuch as the Government of Baroda is appointed the final arbitrator for settlement of rent, it is morally bound to ask both the parties to keep to the agreement, and the Suba Saheb of Navsari would do well to ask Khatedars to withdraw their suits for possession and thus create confidence and goodwill among both the sections of people. I am sure the Khatedars would not insist on their pound of flesh.

The Government, instead of getting nervous over the situation recently arisen in Mangrol Taluka, should forthwith proceed to settle equitable rent as early as possible and, perhaps, the whole conflict between the landholders and tenants will be finally and satisfactorily settled.—Yours, etc.

CHUNILAL P. SHAH,
Secretary,
Baroda Raj Praja Mandal.

Tenancy Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Tenancy bill which is to come before the Bombay Assembly has raised an amount of controversy in Karnatak. Whether the Bill will really benefit the cultivators will depend upon the final form it will take; but meanwhile we regret to find that some Congressmen in Karnatak are doing grave injury to the tenants' cause by their ignorant propaganda. In their zeal to gain cheap popularity they are giving false assurances to the cultivators that the lands cultivated by them on lease will henceforth be their own, and the landlord will not have any right over the same. Such irresponsible propaganda will create false hopes in the minds of the tenants and is sure to embitter the relations between the landlord and the tenant. The landlord will grow more suspicions and will oppose the legislation tooth and nail. Incidentally the disputes will take a communal turn in most of the places. The so-called friends of the tenants would do well to understand the implications of the bill before venturing on such blind propaganda which in the long run goes against the interests of the tenants.—Yours, etc.,

AN OBSERVER.

MOST COMPLEX ORE YET KNOWN

Geological Surveys' Investigation Into Tin-Tungsten

SIMLA, July 27.

A microscopic study has lately been made by the Geological Survey of India of tin-tungsten ores from Burma.

The metal tungsten is of particular value in the composition of special steels, and occurs in two minerals, wolfram and scheelite.

The ores examined by the Geological Survey of India were from the Mawchi Mine in the Southern Shan States and the Hermyingyi Mine in the Tavoy District of Burma.

Examined under the reflecting microscope the Mawchi ores have been found to be of very complex character and not easy to treat for their tin and tungsten contents, some 26 minerals being present; in fact that they are probably the most complex tin ores yet known. A study has been made of the relations of these minerals to each other in the ore and their structures, and important conclusions reached.

A microscopic examination of polished sections of the tin-tungsten ores from the Hermyingyi Mine in the Tavoy District, has brought out certain differences between these ores and those of the Mawchi Mine to the north. The Hermingyi ores have been found to be much simpler and without that wide diversity in mineral composition which characterises the Mawchi ores. The reason, it is said, is that they were formed at a much lower temperature than the Mawchi ores. The proportion of wolfram (the ore of tungsten) to tin in the Hermyingyi ores is approximately 2 to 1.—United Press.

"HINDUSTHAN STANDARD" APPEAL DISMISSED

CALCUTTA, July 27.

Mr. E. S. Simpson, District Judge, 24 Parganas, dismissed today the appeal preferred by Dhirendranath Sen, Editor, and Upendranath Bhattacharjee, Printer and Publisher of the "Hindusthan Standard" against their conviction and sentence imposed by the Lower Court on a charge of defamation.

Sen and Bhattacharjee were prosecuted before the Police Magistrate for defaming Lt.-Col. M. Das, Superintendent of Alipore Central Jail, in an article entitled "Will They Again Resort to Hunger-Strike," published in the paper on January 16, criticising the attitude of the Jail authorities towards the political prisoners. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced Sen to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 and Bhattacharjee to pay a fine of Rs. 150.—A.P.

Candidates For Physical Training Institute

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

With reference to the recent press note regarding the opening of the Physical Training Institute at Santa Cruz, Government have extended from August 1 to September 1 the time limit fixed for the final selection of candidates for admission to the Training Institute.

Rangoon Infected With Plague

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

For the purpose of the Paris Sanitary Convention, the town and port of Rangoon have been declared to be infected with plague.

U. P. Political Conference

FYZABAD (U. P.), July 27.

The 31st United Provinces Political Conference will be held in Ajodhya. A provisional reception committee has been formed for this purpose. It has been decided to organise a volunteer corps for the conference.—United Press.

The aerial survey of Jamshedpur town was carried out by the survey party under Mr. Muzaffar Hussain.

Become Missionaries Of Unification

V. K. R. V. RAO'S EXHORTATION TO BOMBAY KARNATAKIS

From the Secretary, Karnatak Sangha, Bombay:—

"I declare from this platform that the Karnatakis have been badly treated, denied opportunities for self-development and greatly misunderstood and ridiculed, and that the unification of the different Kanarese-speaking districts into one homogeneous unit is the only solution for the many problems of the Karnatakis," declared Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao in the course of his presidential address on the occasion of the fifth anniversary celebration of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay, held on Sunday last at the Brahman Sabha Hall.

"Let there be no misunderstanding about the Karnatak Unification movement", Prof. Rao continued. "It is basically neither anti-Maharastrian nor anti-Andhrite. It is in essence the assertion of the growing self-consciousness and of the natural rights of a one-time homogeneous people, split up into different parts by historical circumstances and now re-awakened to their sense of innate oneness by the spirit of the times. Karnatak districts are now outlying districts of the Provinces of Bombay and Madras, and consequently the influence of the Karnatakis has been very negligible, nay even nil, on the policy and administration of the Governments of these Provinces. The result is the total neglect of the problems and welfare of the people of Karnatak. We are at present seeing the farce of Government Ministers speaking during their tours to the Kanarese masses through interpreters. There is thus no living contact between the Ministers and the masses. Unless and until all the activities of the Ministers and all the proceedings of the Legislature are conducted in the language of the masses, responsible government would be mockery. The unification of all the Kanarese-speaking people would alone achieve the desired end. This would give full scope to the development of the genius, culture and literature of the Kanarese people."

FOLLOW CONGRESS

"The strength of the Congress is the strength of the unification movement. Any attempt to go against the Congress and weaken its strength would be suicidal", declared Dr. Rao. "I do not on the other hand advise the Karnatakis to sit idle because the Congress had accepted the principle of formation of provinces on a linguistic basis. It is the duty of every Karnataki to become a missionary of the unification movement. Take out deputations to Government Ministers. Declare one day's hartal on the eve of the opening of the Legislature and march to the Assembly Hall with your grievance. These are all the accepted and constitutional forms of agitation and you must follow them only."

MERGER WITH MYSORE

Replying to a question from the audience as to his views on the suggestion that all the parts of Karnatak should unite under the Maharaja of Mysore, Dr. Rao stated that he would gladly support the suggestion provided the Maharaja of Mysore agreed to be a constitutional head of the Province in the same manner as the King of England is the constitutional head of Great Britain, as such a unification would be completely homogeneous giving full scope to the Karnatakis as a people to develop themselves in all ways.

KARNATAK AWAKE

"The Karnatakis are no way wanting in abilities and talent. The only drawback in their way of self-expression is the lack of opportunities. These have been deliberately denied to them, and a sense of inferiority complex has been repeatedly hammered into their heads by other people. The Karnatakis have now awakened to their present position", averred Mr. R. A. Jahgirdar, in exhorting the audience to make the cause of unification an article of living faith.

Earlier during the day, an elocution competition in Kannada was held, and the standard of the forensic abilities exhibited by the many speakers was very good. Prizes in the shape of medals and books were given to the winners and runners-up. Mr. D. K. Shirhatti won the prizes in both the divisions of the competition. Two short dramas were staged by the Karnatak amateurs.

World of Wireless

Admirable Features Of Bombay Radio Programmes

WHY NOT A TALK ON TILAK ON AUGUST 1ST?

By "BRAHMAGIRI"

Mr. Bokhari, the Bombay Broadcasting station director has been making special efforts of late to consult the tastes and desires of the listeners and license holders. He has seen the necessity of pleasing all tastes as far as practicable and has promised to do his best with the co-operation of all interested. He invites suggestions from the public and I propose to offer my comments and make suggestions from time to time in with a view to be helpful.

THE HARMONIUM.

In the talk he recently gave Mr. Bokhari ran down the harmonium and when he did so he was in very good company. Pandit Jawaharlal and Dr. Justice Jayakar among Indian public men of culture, artistic tastes and ear for music have similarly condemned the harmonium as a monstrosity and particularly unfit to the soft and serene Indian schools of music. Yet, it has to be acknowledged that the instrument has come into vogue for a fairly long time and not a few renowned artists use successfully as an accompaniment to their singing. Pyara Saheb and Govindrao Tembe are best known for their playing on the harmonium and its total abolition will not be a desirable improvement at the Radio station. But it can be discriminately excluded in some programmes. As far as possible it should be left to the choice of the artist concerned.

INTERPROVINCIAL COMPETITION.

Last week on Thursday was organised at the Radio station an interprovincial competition of musicians. Maharashtra was represented by Hirabai Badodekar and Krishna Rao Phulambrikar. Karnatak was represented by Mrs. Gangubai (Gandharb) Hangal and Saval Gandharva alias Rambhau Kundagolkar. The idea of such competition has novelty and a fascination about it. But merely selecting records of these artists of different 'ragas' and playing them one after another is scarcely the right way of doing it. Many a listener was disappointed at the way this competition was organised. Except Krishna Rao Phulambrikar who is a disciple of the late Mr. Bakhale (and also of Saval Gandharva for a short while) all others belong to the school of the late Abdul Karim Khan Saheb. If all of them are made to sing the same song or different songs in the same 'raga' and 'tal' the examination would be a real test. Otherwise it looks like examining four students in four different subjects. In a genuine concert, all these artists in all probability will refuse to be present and perform but if it could be done it would be programme very much worth having.

ANOTHER WELCOME FEATURE.

The series, 'the personalities I know' started by K. R. Tatnis, Editor, 'Vividhavritta' is being much appreciated. He has so far spoken about Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and the intimate and homely pictures he has drawn of these Indian celebrities were admirable. Similarly the weekly review of new publications in Marathi by Prof. V. H. Kulkarni of the Ismail College, Andheri is a treat to book-lovers. Prof. Kulkarni's balanced remarks and the soft, steady and sifting manner of adjudicating literary merits and demerits may be commended to all book reviewers. By asking Prof. Phatak of the Ruia College to speak on Saint Namdeo on Monday, Mr. Bokhari has won the esteem of Mahratta mass mind in this city. While on this topic, may I suggest to him that he should arrange a talk on Lokamanya Tilak from some one who knew Tilak well on the 1st of August and ask him to make references to the late Mr. Khaparde, his life-long friend who recently died. Tilak anniversary celebration at the Radio will have all the charm of novelty and response to public feeling in the matter.

PRESS VS. RADIO IN FRANCE

PARIS, (By Mail).

News no longer holds an important place in French wireless programmes. The news bulletins have been reduced in number and in length both by the private and the State wireless stations and the press "summaries," a daily feature of all the morning broadcasts, abolished.

The amount of time devoted to news in the French broadcasting programmes has been reduced in accordance with a Government decree from one and a half hours a day to 21 minutes. This change, which has aroused strong protests from listeners, is a result of pressing demands made in the last year by certain French newspaper proprietors, who have been complaining of the unfair competition of the wireless.

Most of the private French stations are controlled by certain leading French papers and an arrangement would have been easy to achieve but for the opposition to such a change that was coming from the State stations. But the Government has now given way.

WIRELESS "ROBBED."

The papers of the Left, which control none of the important private wireless stations, agree that wireless may to some extent have increased the difficulties of the newspaper trade—though this, they say, is nothing compared with the "news-print" racket,—and they very strongly criticise the all too rough-and-ready solution agreed to by the Government.

The "Populaire" says that instead of virtually prohibiting news broadcasts, and so robbing wireless of one of its essential functions, it would be better if the Government had attempted to co-ordinate wireless and the press. It holds that many French listeners will now desert from their own stations in favour of Belgian, Swiss, and Luxemburg stations and that the wireless trade, which employs thousands of people, may lose far more than the newspapers have gained.

M. Piot, the editor of the "Oeuvre," goes even farther and says that the damage done to newspaper circulation by the news broadcasts is negligible. Where the private stations have done the newspaper trade as a whole the most serious harm, he says, is by stealing a considerable part of their advertising revenue. "Only, curiously enough, nobody is saying much about this—and least of all the papers which control these private wireless stations."

"STOP RADIO ADVERTISING."

He concludes that if the Government desires, as its latest decree suggests, to put the private and State wireless stations on an equal footing it should either allow the State stations to broadcast advertisements or, better still, prohibit their broadcast by the private stations. This would, he suggests, help the press far more than the curtailment of the wireless news service.

LAUNCHING OF "MAURETANIA"

To Be Broadcast From Daventry To-day

A commentary on the launching of one of the new greatest ships of Briain's Merchant Navy will be broadcast from Daventry to-day (July 28.) Microphones will be so placed that listeners will hear the sounds of the ship glinding down the slipways and taking the water as well as the descriptive commentary.

Richard North will give the commentary when Lady Bates, wife of Sir Percy Bates, Chairman of the company, launches the Cunard-White Star liner "Mauretania" at Birkenhead on July 28. It will be a spectacular launching, as the river is so wide opposite the slipways that no drag chains will be used, and the sights and sounds as the vast hull—the biggest ever built in an English shipyard—enters the water should be unforgettable.

The old "Mauretania" had inspired such a feeling of affection throughout the Empire that there was a universal welcome for the news that another vessel was to sail the Atlantic under her honoured name. The new "Mauretania" will however differ greatly from her famous predecessor A 33,000-ton twin-screw ship, with her two vast funnels, terraced superstructure, and cruiser stern she will present a totally, different appearance from the familiar lines of the old four-funnelled "Mauretania." There will be cabin, tourist, and third-class passenger accommodation, the last-named being on a scale never before attempted for this class in an Atlantic liner. Her sports and sun decks, two gymnasiums, swimming pool, and baths of every description, will make the "Mauretania" a 'keep-fit' ship. Elaborate arrangements have been made for broadcasting entertainment to passengers. In each class it will be possible to hear three different programmes, such as the ship's band, gramophone records, or a programme from Daventry.

Transmission 2, July 28 10-40 a. m. G. M. T.

Transmission 5, July 28 12-20 a. m. G. M. T.

Two New American Short-wave Transmitters

The familiar American short-wave station Bound Brook W3XAL, which transmits daily on 16.87 and 49.18 metres and which on the whole can be very well received here, will be enlarged by 2 new 25 kW transmitters in order to ensure still better reception of the programmes in Europe and South America.

The two new shortwave transmitters will be equipped with two ordinary and four directed aerial systems special care being given to the design of the latter.

The Bound Brook station belongs to the National Broadcasting Company and at present transmits daily for 16 hours. Every other hour news bulletins are broadcast in English, German Spanish, French, Italian and Portuguese. Monthly 550 shortwave programme are broadcast for abroad and the overseas regions.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' BILL

(Continued from page 6)

tion. Do not forget the great good done by lay practitioners like the late Father Muller or the interests of the masses which are in your keeping. Help the homoeopath, if you can, but if you cannot, pray leave him alone.

Appeal To The Legislature.

To the members of the Select Committee and the Legislature, I would say: You are going to enact tenancy legislation, debt legislation, etc., in order to ameliorate the condition of the masses. Do not mar that programme by passing the prohibitory provisions of this Bill and so stifling the homoeopath who, like the Congress Minister, is a friend of the masses. By keeping the homoeopath alive, you will enable cheap, rapid and effective medical treatment to reach the poor man at his very door; by stifling him, you will create and perpetuate a monopoly which will be seriously detrimental to the interests of the masses. You cannot amend the Bill at this stage so as to encourage Homoeopathy. But pray amend it so as to leave the homoeopath alone for the present.

Appeal To Millionaires.

Finally, to our large-hearted millionaires I would say: In Homoeopathy you have a forlorn cause which deserves your strongest support. Pray help start at least one first rate Hohoeopathic College and Hospital in the Province. It will prove its worth very soon and be a nucleus of a much wider and wholly beneficent effect. It will bring you the blessings of the suffering poor and prove to be one of your most satisfactory investments.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT JAMNAGAR

JAMNAGAR, July 26.

H.H. the Mahajara Jam Sahib laid the foundation stone of an industrial and technical school to be started in Jamnagar by the Hansraj Ladha Trust. To begin with the school will give training in carpentry, weaving, smithy and dyeing.—A.P.

Through Bombay's Slumland

Revelations In Labour Residences

CONGRESS WORKERS' ROUND IN "G" WARD: EVIL IN DELISLE ROAD B. D. D. CHAWLS

(From A Correspondent).

A few Congress workers of the "C" Ward, viz., Messrs. Nagwekar, Kanthi, Amberdekar, Dagdushet Palse, Rao, Rajadyaksha and others went on their second round in the Labour localities in company of Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, M.L.A., last Sunday morning. The party spent about two hours in visiting different chawls on the DeLisle Road, inquiring of the residents their grievances. The state of things on the DeLisle Road is no way better than that in the other localities like Khedgalli and Bhawanishankar Road. The authorities concerned must seriously tackle the same without any delay.

A TYPICAL SLUM

A typical instance of how slums were allowed to be created is the chawl owned by one Dattatraya Ramchandra Naik popularly known as the Kumbhars' Chawl. Apparently it is supposed to be a group of four chawls. Really it is even now one chawl of a length of about 500 feet with a corridor of about 6 feet running from end to end on either sides of which there are about 88 single rooms. It has three floors in all. The chawl accommodates about 1,320 souls. There are only two small staircases at either end of the corridor and the W.C.s are located at its further end. The corridor itself is used as a common passage by all the occupants and till about a year or two back it had no opening for light or air. Even now it is all dark though at the instance of the Corporation three or four openings have lately been provided by the demolition of three or four rooms. One can imagine how difficult it must be for a sick man at one end to reach the W.C.s at a distance of 500 feet. No lights are provided in the passage or at the taps or in the W.C.s. The W.C.s are supposed to have flushing arrangements but they were found to be not working.

In the other chawls also it was found that there were no chains to the flushing tanks and the landlords have never been caring to replace them. Some sort of cement flooring has been provided for the ground floor rooms but on the upper two floors only mud-flooring is provided. The floor itself was found to shake while walking. The window shutters and the wooden bars are in some rooms broken and not mended, it was reported, in spite of repeated complaints. In many rooms on the top floor rain-water has been leaking either through the roof or the broken-window-shutters, the gunny pieces used as protection against rain not being sufficient to resist the showers. The rent per room with an area of about 80 sq. feet is about Rs. 5 while a few years back it was Rs. 2/8.

Sabhu Kamathi's Chawl which was next visited is a structure with one storey and back to back single-room tenements abutting on a common verandah about 5 feet in breadth. Though the structure is a bit decent, still in the ordinary amenities it is equally lacking. At first the rent of a room with an area of about 96 square feet was Rs. 5. It has been gradually raised to Rs. 7. There are no lights in the common passage or on the staircase, though there is an electric fitting. The landlord demands 8 annas more for supplying these lights. The tenants prefer going without them.

In the chawl owned by Gover Deosi commonly known as Suleman Rangari's chawl the plinth was found to be only about a foot in height while the open space opposite was full of mud. The rent which was formerly Rs. 5 has been raised to Rs. 6 by the present landlord on the pretext that certain repairs have been carried out.

EVIL IN B.D.D. CHAWLS

The last chawls visited were the B.D.D. Chawls. As compared with the private chawls the surroundings 'are far better kept' though there are pools of water collected in the open spaces outside. But one great evil that has crept into these chawls is that in a good many tenements, which are single-roomed, are 'invariably used by two or even more families.' In some rooms there are actually two separate chulas and the rooms are partitioned at night so that two pairs can be accommodated. The bill collector when approached admitted that this evil existed in the DeLisle Road Chawls to a very large extent but according to him it could not be remedied so long as the rent remained as high as Rs. 8 which was beyond the capacity of a single earner.

NEED OF IMPROVEMENT

In the DeLisle Road locality there are no public gardens nor other open spaces. In the B.D.D. estate there have been provided two or three recreation grounds but it appears that these grounds have never been kept in proper order. The grass that grows there during the Monsoon is removed once after the rains and this is the only upkeep of these grounds. With a special man appointed to look after the welfare of the tenants one would have expected better improvements but so far it seems very little has been achieved. It is hoped that the Government will make these chawls model ones from all points of view, viz., sanitation, cleanliness, conveniences, recreation places and other amenities and also moderate rent.

An unfortunate woman trying to save whatever is left from her house in ruins.

Gateway Of South China

(Continued from page 6.)

of "the first Indian medical unit to China consisting of several motor ambulances, dressing stations and "over 100 young Indian doctors." I don't think it was planned to send such a huge personnel but, perhaps there has been a confusion of the exact number in telegraphic transmission.

When Canton Was Bombed

One of the reasons for the importance of Hong Kong is its vicinity to Canton, for long recognized as the political, cultural and commercial centre not only of South China but even of the whole country. Now that the Japanese are concentrating their attack on Canton which has been repeatedly bombed in the last few weeks, Hong Kong assumes greater importance. The people resident here are almost all Cantonese, in many cases with commercial and family contacts with Canton which is only as far from Hong Kong as Poona is from Bombay. Inspite of repeated efforts of the Japanese bombers, the railway line between Canton and Kowloon (Hong Kong) is still intact and thus everytime there is a bombardment in Canton, there is an influx of refugees into Hong Kong. I met several people who had been in Canton during an air-raid and they told terrible stories of how death and destruction was caused by the Japanese bombers. Though the city is so large that only a small portion of it has been hitherto affected by air-raids there have been many casualties in Canton, the victims in many cases being women and children. I met a Chinese photographer who had returned only a few days ago from Canton with a batch of pictures which are gruesome reminders of the horrible effects of air bombing on a civilian population. I believed him when he said that as a professional press photographer he had "covered" many similar outrages, but some of the scenes he saw in Canton after a recent air-raid were so gruesome that he could not bear to look at them much less photograph them.

It is amazing, however, that inspite of so much suffering, the morale of the Chinese people has not been broken. Of course, when thousands are rendered homeless they have to find refuge in some safe place. Singapore has had to bar admission to the refugees inspite of protests by the local Chinese citizens and Hong Kong is naturally full of them, many people blinded or maimed in an air raid in Canton being reduced to begging in the streets. But an Indian merchant who is travelling with us from Hong Kong and who was recently in Canton bears witness to the people's remarkable powers of endurance and discipline. Unless you go to the area immediately affected, he said, you may well wonder whether Canton has been really subjected to such severe bombing. The business goes on as usual and the people show no signs of alarm or panic. A correspondent, wiring the details of the war anniversary celebrations in Canton remarked that inspite of several air-raid alarms, people were not panicky in the least and went about collecting money for the War Fund and demonstrating in the streets.

I myself find evidence of this unbroken morale here on board the ship which is crowded with Chinese going from Hong Kong to Shanghai Many of them are those who had fled at the time of the evacuation of Shanghai, leaving their homes to be burnt and razed to the ground by the Japanese invaders. Now they are returning to the International Settlement or the French Concession in the hope of finding some business to do. Most of them belong to the middle class families who have been the greatest sufferers in this war. Many have lost near relations who were in the army. And yet living amidst them you would hardly guess they were a war-weary people. From the ancient fatalism of the Chinese a new spirit of cheerful sacrifice has been born. One of my cabin-fellows replied when I asked him what business he was doing. "Oh, I had a factory for making cigarettes in Shanghai. The Japanese, they drop one bomb—all cigarettes smoke at same time." It may be wrong English but it is a remarkable sense of humour that can be retained despite personal loss

It has been a veritable invasion of the ship by the Chinese. Before their overwhelming numbers the European passengers have been literally put in a corner. And these Chinese, they do enjoy life even if a war has to be fought. Unlike Indians who seldom get rid of their inferiority complex while on board and are conspicuous by their absence from the social activities, the Chinese passengers are to be found everywhere—on the deck playing games, in the swimming pool, in the smoking room, at the common piano. They have captured all the deck chair and thus forced the White passengers to keep to their cabins. It is a most significant example of the coloured "worm" turning.

Hong Kong—In Brief

But, to conclude my impressions of Hong Kong; it is a city where The British rule; the Chinese exist and, often, starve; and the few Indian merchants prosper.

Noise is taboo, no hawker is allowed to shout while selling his wares.

Police-men, many of whom are sikhs from India, carry revolvers even while on ordinary traffic duty, for fear of Sino-Japanese riots.

There are flower shops galore artistically arranged and bouquets available in all sizes and shapes.

Emancipated modern Chinese girls—chic and smart and sometimes made-up with powder and rouge—attract attention in the streets and shops.

Newspapers keep coming out at all hours of the day and, curiously enough, they are hawked by women.

Havoc Wrought By Bombs

Child victims of the Air Raid.

Scenes of ruin caused in Canton by Japanese Air Raids.

BHARAT BHUVAN INAUGURATED IN VIENNA

Hindustan Academical Association's Decade Of Useful Activities

The Secretary, the Hindustan Academical Association Vienna, writes:—

The inauguration of the new premises of the Hindustan Association at 2 a Marianan Gasse Tur No. 7, Vienna IX, was performed by Prof B. Sahni of, Lucknow University, on Sunday, July 17, in the presence of a large gathering of prominent Indian visitors, Germans and Members of the Association. Prominent among those present on the occasion being Mrs. B. Sahni, Major Dr. M. G. Naidu, Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung, retired Chief Engineer of Hyderabad. Mr. S. A. Vahid of Indian Forest Service, Mr. Latif, Sub-Judge Nagpore, Dr. Avasare of Baroda, Mr. Richard, Mr. George of Colombo, Prof. Dr. Demel, Faru Fulop Muller, Mr. and Mrs. Vogt, etc.

The proceedings commenced with a group photo and singing of Vande Mataram. The president of the Association Dr. R. Krishniah of Mysore in requesting Prof. Sahni to declare the new premises open, traced the history of the Association which was started a decade ago by Shriyut Subhas Chandra Bose, Prof. Rajaram of Rurki Engineering College and Sir Sri Vastsava of Cawnpore, through the active spade work of a band of enthusiastic students and doctors who were here for study at that time. The most outstanding amongst them being Dr. K. N. Gairrola. The Association has been nursed by successive office bearers and brought up to its present prominent position.

OBJECT'S & AIMS.

The aims and objects of the Association which are being actively pursued during this period may be summarised as under:

(1) Supplying information to all students and patients from India, Burma and Ceylone who made inquiries from time to time regarding facilities for study and treatment in Greater Germany and Europe.

(2) Promotion of social understanding and assistance in every way to every Indian coming here or already in Vienna.

(3) Establishment of contact with other Indian and International student Associations in Europe.

(4) Celebrations of important National Events

(5) Periodical conduct of lectures and debates on topics of general interest.

To-day's inauguration of our premises, "Bharat Bhuvan," in a hired premises, which is only a replica of our goal, of possessing a home of our own, where we truly feel quite at home, is I hope should be achieved at no distant date if all our patrons and sympathisers who come here or who are to be found in India actively help us.

Now that we have our National Ministries in power who are expected to be the custodians of the well-being of Indians abroad, we look to them for help in all possible ways to further our interest.

The President in conclusion requested Prof. Sahni to declare the premises open.

Prof. Sahni, in declaring the premises open congratulated the Association on its past activities and assured his whole hearted support for the future programme and promised to send books and periodicals from India. Other guests present made Liberal contributions in kind and coin.

Then the party were treated to a programme of Indian music and were served with tea and Indian refreshments prepared on a lavish scale by the members themselves.

The Secretary, Dr. P. A. S. Raghavan proposed a vote of thanks to the chair and the meeting terminated amid cheer to Mahatma Gandhi.

HUBLI MUNICIPAL SCANDAL

Taluka Congress Committee Urge Its Supersession By Govt.

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI, July 26.

An emergent general meeting of the Hubli Taluka Congress Committee held last evening unanimously passed a long resolution in four parts stating that the meeting was convinced from reliable information of the genuineness of newspaper reports regarding the Bombay Government's Order asking the Hubli Borough Municipality to consider the removal from membership two of their councillors. The meeting requested other councillors of Hubli Municipality to recommend to Government the removal from membership the two councillors mentioned in Government's order in order to ensure purity of Municipal administration.

The meeting shares the opinion held by the public that in view of the bad administration of this Municipality the action taken by Government in that connection was very mild one. The meeting was of opinion that although the two councillors may be removed, although elections were impending, supersession was the only cure from the administration of this Municipality. The meeting therefore, urges the Government the necessity of superseding the Municipality immediately.

By another resolution the meeting requested and empowered Dr. Hardikar to take such steps as necessary in respect of the above resolution.

It is reported some councilors yesterday personally inquired of the President regarding the reported Government order. But the President flatly denied having received any such order so far. The public are greatly intrigued over this mystery.

It is hoped, that immediate clarification of this mystery by Government will be made.

"HERALD" TO SUE RAILWAY

Penalty Paid Under Protest

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

It is understood Mr. Ramarao of the "Hindustan Times" has been provisionally appointed Editor of the "National Herald", the new Congress daily to be started from Lucknow.

No formal announcement, however, has been made yet.

The "Herald" which was to make its appearance on August 1 according to the previous announcement will now make its appearance after some time, probably September 1.

It is understood, there was an exciting tug-of-war between the Railway authorities at Lucknow and the management of the "Herald" over the delivery of printing machine to the latter. The printing machine which arrived from Calcutta was held up by the Railway authorities as "electrical machinery" on which proper freight had not been paid. The contention of the "Herald" authorities was that although it was "electrically driven" machine, it could not be classified as electrical machine and they could not be held liable to pay any penalty.

It appears the machine was kept lying under the custody of the Railway for nearly a fortnight and it was released by the Railway only after the penalty was paid.

It is likely the Railway will be sued for damages for alleged wrongful detention of the machinery. Payment of penalty has been made under protest.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, the Managing Director, is busy touring the Province selling shares.

The extent of tragic unemployment is shown by the fact that nearly 7,000 persons applied for a few clerical jobs in the "Herald".

ANTI-HINDI AGITATION

Madras Civil Liberties Union's Views

MADRAS, July 26.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Civil Liberties Union, Madras, the following resolution was adopted:—

"The Committee is clearly of the view that some of the methods of agitation adopted in the course of anti-Hindi campaign do not constitute legitimate exercise of civil liberties, but on the other hand, infringe on the civil liberties of citizens to enjoy peace and freedom in their homes; this Committee, however, records its opinion that the application of the Criminal Law Amendment Act to deal with the situation is not justified, as the main object of that Act is the suppression of civil liberties by the process of certification by the Governor-General."—United Press.

RED-LETTER IN AHMEDABAD

Workers' Enthusiasm For 'Dry' era: Happiness Of Home Life Assured

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 25.

Wednesday proved to be memorable, in the annals of the city as it was the day on which prohibition was inaugurated in our city. The day was observed as a holiday and most of the shops were closed. All the schools and colleges as well as mills remained closed on that day, to inaugurate prohibition. The Hon. Dr. Gilder had met the Advisory Committee in the Prohibition office at 9 a.m. where Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai, president of the Advisory Committee, welcomed him. Dr. Gilder addressed the Committee and asked for co-operation and was pleased to find that a very small number had applied for permits to drink. A procession started from Manilal Mansion at 5-30 p.m. but crowds of people had collected at the place an hour before the time. The Hon. Dr. Gilder and Sardar Vallabhbhai came up at the right time and the procession went along the main road to Lal Darvaja where a monster meeting estimated at about a lac of men and women was addressed by Sjt. Gulzarilal Nanda Prohibition Commissioner, Sardar Vallabhbhai Dr. Gilder as well as by Dr. Joseph Benjamin, a Mahomedan, a Thakor and a Vaghri.

It was said in the course of the speeches that Mahatmaji would be very glad to learn of the enthusiasm for prohibition in the city and particularly because no mill-hand or Harijan had applied for a permit for drink. Dr. Gilder was sorry that a proportionately large number of Parsis had applied for permits but he hoped that his community would realise the importance of the movement and would give up drink in a short time. Sardar Vallabhbhai was much pleased to see the fruit of Mahatmaji's labours in their midst, and reminded the audience of what had taken place in 1920 and 1930 when liquor shops were picketed by Congress workers. He was glad that the city was so enthusiastic about prohibition, and hoped that the features of labourers would be changed in a few months. The Congress Government had given 40 lacs to mill-hands by way of increase in their wages, and the Government by giving up its 16 lacs, of income from liquor shops had saved more than four times the amount in the pockets of poor workmen. The workmen in the city had thus gained nearly a crore of rupees, and the happiness of home life which they would now enjoy by giving up drink would make them bless the Government that would be doing so much for them. He also appealed to the upper-middle class youths and asked them to have the courage to say no if they were offered drinks by some European hosts according to their own customs. European culture did not regard drink as an evil, but both Hinduism and Islam favoured complete prohibition, and Indian youths should guard themselves against the drink which was regarded as a sin in their religions.

HAVE COURAGE OF CONVICTION

He appealed to College students and told them that if they happened to be invited to tea by their European principal and if the principal according to the custom prevailing in his country offered them a drink they should see to their own culture and should have the courage to say 'no' even when the offer came from the head of their institution.

Sardar Vallabhbhai concluded by saying that Ahmedabad would be perfectly 'dry' in a few months and those who were in the habit of drinking should either give up their habit or leave Ahmedabad and go to western countries where they could drink as much as they like.

On Thursday the Hon. Dr. Gilder visited schools and colleges and made some speeches full of humour and asked youths to develop character. The Medical Society presented an address in the evening and arranged a garden party for the Minister. In a speech full of humour he cleared the position of the Government and was able to convince the medical men of the city that the government was taking every step deliberately, and there was very little to be said against what they did.

Both Sardar Vallabhbhai and Dr. Gilder left the city satisfied that prohibition in Ahmedabad would be eminently successful and Sardar Vallabhbhai felt much pleased to be able to carry a message to Mahatmaji that would be very pleasing to his heart.

YARN PRICES VERY STEADY

Considerable Decrease In Turnover

Bombay, July 27.

Although cotton prices have continued to remain very steady during the last few days the Yarn Market has not shown any signs of improvement so far. On the other hand, market continues to remain very dull and disappointing and whilst prices have nominally remained unchanged particularly in Indian yarns the turnover during the week has considerably fallen off. As regards Japanese and Shanghai yarns prices have undergone a further decline to the extent of Rs. 0-0-3 to Re. 0-0-6 per lb. in various qualities and even at the close prices remained unsettled. In Indian yarns dtmand from consuming centres continues to remain very limited. Reports from the North are yet not encouraging As regards Calcutta, after a few purchases in several well-known chops during the last fortnight buying has practically ceased and that important market has once again been reported to be quiet. Similar has been the case with Rangoon. There is also absence of buying from Kathiawar after a hectic purchase from that market during the last few days. As regards southern Indian markets the situation remains quite unchanged. Regarding export markets enquiries have been very few and scattered and the actual business resulting is very small. Some further but no business of importance has so far resulted. On the whole demand for Indian yarns continues to remain very limited and if cotton prices keep steady no material change is expected eitherway in the next few days.

ENGLISH YARNS

No business of importance has been possible in this class of yarns during the week.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

Although the market continued to remain steady during the early part of the week, prices at the close have declined further in almost all kinds of Japanese and Shanghai yarns. The policy of the Japanese Government to increase their exports anyhow is still obscure and indefinite. Buyers are therefore afraid of any big operators in Japanese and Shanghai yarns at the moment. Speculative turnover during the week in Mercerised yarns as well as in other yarns has therefore continued to remain very limited with minor price fluctuations. Fresh forward business has been only very moderate owing to uncertainty prevailing regarding the future course of the market. Sampin have been fluctuating with a small range whereas Exchange has declined to some extent.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

The important event during the week has been the reduction in prices of Italian yarns from 100 to 200 den. to the extent of Re. 0-1-0 per lb. by the Italian committee during the week. As the revised level of prices has been very low and attractive offtake in Italian yarns has been gradually improving. As regards Japanese yarns prices have remained rather unsettled with a quiet undertone at the close. Reports from consuming districts all over the country are not yet encouraging and it is reported that on account of monsoon consumption of artificial silk yarn by handloom weavers continues to remain very restricted. The future tendency of the market remains uncertain.

LOCAL YARNS.

Turnover on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., has improved further and a good deal of business has been reported in 10 1/2s. and 20 1/2s. at the close of the week at prices which are some what lower than before. Monsoon continues to remain satisfactory in almost all important centres so far. Cotton prices have also remained very steady. The future tendency of the market continues to remain yet uncertain.

TO MAKE UP LOSS FROM PROHIBITION

Madras Govt. Move To Tax Electricity Used For Domestic Purposes

MADRAS, July 27.

In order to make up the loss in revenue to the extent of Rs. 24,00,000 sustained by the introduction of Prohibition in Salem District as also the loss to be sustained in view of the proposed introduction of Prohibition in Chittoor and Cuddapah Districts, the Madras Government are trying to explore avenues of fresh taxation.

They are considering a proposal to levy tax on electricity consumed for domestic purposes. Various details of a bill to be introduced in the Assembly in this regard, are being examined.

It is understood that other Provincial Governments are also examining the question of levy of tax on electricity consumed for domestic purposes and the Madras Government are in correspondence with them in this connection.

In all likelihood the electricity bill will be brought before the Assembly by the beginning of next year before the budget session.

It may be mentioned here that the Government are anxiously awaiting the decision of the Federal Court in regard to the Central Provinces Petrol Bill referred to the Court for final disposal.—United Press.

Lieutenant Fournier, leader of the Fascist Rising was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Other participants in the revolt have received sentences ranging from five to eight years.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 22nd day of July, 1938.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	39,18,78,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	166,20,88,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	7,05,20,000
Total Notes issued	212,44,86,000
Total Liabilities	212,44,86,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 53.613 per cent.	

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	69,48,59,000
Total of A.	113,90,10,000
B. Rupee Coin	66,17,71,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	32,37,05,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper	...
Total Assets	212,44,86,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 22nd July, 1938.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Government of India	7,62,42,000
(2) Government of India	2,02,76,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	5,11,58,000
(b) Banks	23,08,92,000
(c) Others	57,45,000
Bills Payable	10,23,000
Other Liabilities	1,13,13,000
Rupees	49,67,49,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	39,18,69,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	9,000
Rupee Coin	4,76,000
Subsidiary Coin	4,29,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	65,000
(b) External	...
(c) Government Treasury Bills	...
Balances held abroad*	2,94,87,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	4,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	3,52,000
Investments	6,48,80,000
Other Assets	87,82,000
Rupees	49,67,49,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, July 27

Drizzling in Eastern Belt, light rains in Texas. Forecast: Eastern Belt generally fair, all balance entire belt partly cloudy.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 24th/25th July	1,438
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,447,686
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,073,334
Decrease	625,648

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—

Oct. 128 Dec. 132 Jan. 133 March 136 May 138 July 139 at Cross Rate 4.92 5/8

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach J/A 1938 154/8—Liverpool July 1938 4.86 Rs. 57 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1939 169+Liverpool May 1939 5.00 Rs. 48 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M 1939 169—New York May 8.87 Rs. 31 at Cross Rate 4.92 5/8.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 26.

Broach J/A. 1938 op 155 3/8; highest 156 1/2; lowest 155 3/8; closing 156 1/4.

Broach A/M. 1939 op 170; highest 170 3/4; lowest 170; closing 170 3/4.

Oomra D/Jan. op 151 7/8; highest 152 5/8; lowest 151 7/8; closing 152 5/8.

Bengal D/Jan. op 128 1/2; highest 129; lowest 188 1/2; closing 129.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (21-8-38) Rs. 7 1/8.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 22 1/2.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, July 26.

SAKEL—	
August	10.69—0.
November	13.82+11.
January	14.05+14.
ASHMOUNI—	
August	10.69— 0.
October	10.84+ 8.
GIZA—	
November	13.70+ 7.
January	13.60— 0.

LONDON GIFTS FIRM

Industrials Inclined To Sag

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable from London:—

BUSINESS REMAINS QUIET GILTS FIRM INDUSTRIALS INCLINED TO SAG HOME RAILS LOWER ON VERY DISAPPOINTING DIVIDENDS RUBBERS EASIER ON POSTPONEMENT UNTIL SEPTEMBER OF DECISION AS TO QUOTA FOR LAST QUARTER. OILS REMAIN VERY FIRM.

Cammel Laird	7/6
Westland Aircraft	7
Imperial Airways	27/6
Morris Motors	29
Tube Investments	85
Anglo Alpha Cement	6
Turner Newall	79/3
British Celanese II Pref.	4
Assam Dooars	42
Kamra Tin	9½d.
Kamuning Rubber and Tin	3/1½
Kapala	2/5
London Northeastern Guaranteed 2nd Pref.	64 to 67
Richard Thomas	2/10

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 26.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Amr. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	34
Amr. Forn. Gold D 5 p.c.	61
Amr. Forn Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	22
Electric Bond Common	9
American Tel. and Tel.	142 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	520
Western Union Telg.	32 1/2
Canadian Pacific Rly.	7
New York Central Rly.	20
Southern Pacific Rly.	20
Texas Corp.	47 1/4
Houdaille Hershey 2 1/2 p.c.	31
Gillette Safety p.c. Pfd.	63
United States Steel	61
Bethlehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	98
National Steel	50
Republic Steel	20
Anaconda Copper Mining	36 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	50 3/4
Chrysler Motors	72 1/4
General Motors	43 1/4
General Electric	42 1/2
Union Carbide	86 1/4
Consolidated Oil	10 1/2
Socony Oil	15 3/4
Chase Bank	32 1/2
National City Bank	26 1/2
National Dairy	15
Schenley Distillers 5 1/2 p.c.	76
Aviation Corp.	5

Turnover 1,250,000 shares. General Motors expected to earn 66 cents in first six months.

The right start to a busy day is a sound night's sleep—FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1 insures a deep sound sleep

Wakeful nights and disturbed sleep are often the result of faulty feeding. You can make sure of a good night's rest by regularly drinking Fry's 4 Foods in 1. This chocolate flavoured drink has a double action. It induces restful sleep and creates new energy. Every drop of it improves health and gives you fresh vigour.

Remember to drink it every day. A teaspoonful in a cup of Milk is a valuable meal in itself.

4 Foods in 1 was prescribed by 3,200 Indian Doctors.

FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1

MALT-MILK-COCOA-LECITHIN

CONTENTS UNTOUCHED BY HAND:

Stockists:— WILSON & Co., P.O. Box 2, MADRAS; CAMA NORTON & Co., 23, Medows Street, BOMBAY; NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Machi Miani Rd., KARACHI; SHIMWELL & BROS. (Calcutta) Ltd., P.O. Box 2, CALCUTTA; S. ZAMIR-UL-HAQ, Fatehpuri Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON THREE POINTS DOWN

Bullish Advices Of Canadian Wheat Crop

FURTHER DECLINE IN SILVER

BOMBAY, July 27

NEW YORK COTTON

Foreign selling together with weakness of Liverpool and Bombay cables caused easier tendency in New York cotton. Despite unfavourable weekly weather report the market became further depressed following weakness of securities.

WHEAT

After early inactivity, Liverpool and Chicago wheat improved on bullish Canadian crop reports.

Bombay market showed very little enthusiasm with rates showing sagging tendency.

BULLION

London silver declined further by 3/16d.

In the local market silver prices gave way under renewed pressure prompted by lower London cables. Gold operations were restrained owing to the uncertainty surrounding dollar movements.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1938
New York, July 27

Previous closing	8.69
To-day's opening	8.66
Difference	—03
To-day's closing	8.66
Difference	—03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1938
Liverpool, July 27

Previous closing	4.88
To-day's opening	4.87
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	4.82
Difference	—06

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 153-4
April May 1939	Rs. 167-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 27

The New York cotton showed somewhat easier tendency following weakness of Liverpool and Bombay cables but considerations of weather checked the pressure with operators becoming hesitant.

The trading in October began at 8.66 i.e. three points lower than the last closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and foreign selling with some liquidation despite unfavourable weekly weather report while later the market became further depressed by weakness of securities with the price easing to 8.63.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, July 27

In the local market Broach April May opened at Rs. 167-14 and advanced to Rs. 168-2. Later, the price eased under selling pressure encouraged by disappointing foreign cables and closed quiet at Rs. 166-12. New York October position was eight points lower.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 27

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (8.81/8.80) 8.66/8.66
December (8.88/8.88) 8.75/8.75
January (8.89/8.89) 8.76/8.76

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 27

American July (4.89) 4.84
American October (4.92) 4.84
Egyptian July (7.25) 7.20
Egyptian November (7.05) 7.00

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 27

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5 3/4) 1-5 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-5 1/4) 1-5 3/4

JUTE

First marks C.I.F Continent New Crop July August (£19 buyers) £19 1/16 value
Dunlop Augus (£21 3/4) £21 3/4
Lightning August (£20 1/2) £20 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (7 3/4 buyers) 7 7/8 value
Forward October December (7 15/16 paid and value) 8 paid and value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay July August (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta July (£12 1/2 sellers) £12 3/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata July (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 9/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal August (£11 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers

METALS

Tin (£194 3/8 buyers £194 1/2 sellers. Steady) £194 buyers £194 1/4 sellers. Quiet.
Lead (£15 1/8 buyers £15 1/4 sellers. Firm) £15 5/16 buyers £15 3/8 sellers. Firm.
Electrolytic Copper (£46 1/2 to £47) £46 1/2 to £47 1/2
Iron (112) 112

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, July 27

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at July 77 3/4

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, July 27

Previous closing	4.92 5/8
To-day's opening	4.92 9/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.92 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, July 27

Previous closing	4.92.48
To-day's opening	4.92.56
To-day's closing	4.92.34

FRANC RATE
London, July 27

Previous closing	178.13
To-day's opening	178.15
To-day's closing	178.07

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 27

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.92.56 and then improved to 4.92.71 subsequently reacting, on lack of adequate support to 4.92.65

Franc opened at 178.15 and appreciated to 178.10 on some enquiry.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.304) 13.304
New York on Bombay (36.80) 36.83
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 1/4) 0.91 1/4
London on Milan (93.53) 93.60
London on Shanghai (0-9 nominal) 0-9 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-1-4) £7-1-4
Silver (19 5/8d.) 19 7/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, July 27

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night "Little general selling. Continent selling. Buyers scarce. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER
London, July 27

Spot	(19 5/8d.)	19 7/16d.—3/16
Forward	(19 1/2d.)	19 5/16d.—3/16

LONDON GOLD
London, July 27

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-1-4) £7-1-4

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, July 27

SILVER			
Silver ready	51	1	0
Silver Shravan	50	15	0
Silver Bhadarva	50	14	0
GOLD			
Gold ready	35	9	0
Gold Shravan	35	9	3
Gold Bhadarva	35	9	6
Sovereign	23	0	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, July 27

Wheat September	4	1	9
Wheat January	4	3	9
Wheat	3	3	3
Linseed September	7	1	6
Linseed May	4	15	6

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 27

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with October 66 7/8 and December 64 5/8. The market was quiet and somewhat easier with lower overnight overseas cables restricting the activity but later the sentiment improved on bullish Canadian crop reports.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 27

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.67 5/8. The market was moderately active on scattered local support influenced by bullish Canadian crop advices with the price later rising to 0.67 3/4.

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 27

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 99/3 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay, July 27

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £94 1/2

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Monday July 18	£94 1/2
Tuesda July 19	£94 1/2
Wednesday July 20	£94 5/8
Thursday July 21	£94 5/8
Friday July 22	£94 5/8
Monday July 25	£94 5/8
Tuesday July 26	£94 5/8

INDIAN LOANS

Bombay, July 27
4-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£99 1/2) £99 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£94 5/8) £94 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£116) £116 1/4
4 per cent Indian 1949-69 (£107 1/2) £107 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110) £110
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945-59 (£103 3/8) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£105 3/4) £105 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£75 7/8) £75 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 7/8) £103 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 7/8) £104 7/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£114 1/4) £114 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 7/8) £102 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 5/8) £112 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 27

London Stock Exchange was quiet and inactive.

Giltedged securities were neglected. Three and half per cent quoted at £94 1/2 i.e. 2 1/2 shillings lower than the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (15-1 1/2) 14-9
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (57-6) 58-9
Hydro Electric (dol 5 1/4) dol 5 1/4
Elec Music Industry (13-6) 13-6
Princhin Johnson (32-6) 32-6
Imperial Chemical (31-4 1/2) 31-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (65-0) 65-0
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£31) £31 1/4
Dunlop Rubber (27-10 1/2) 27-6
Unilever Ordinary (38-6) 38-6
Ford Motors (18-10 1/2) 18-10 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£54 3/8) £54 3/8
British American Tobacco Ordinary (105) 105
Carreas A (£7 5/8) £7 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (142-6) 142-6
P and O S N Company Deferred (21-4 1/2) 21-1 1/2
Distillers (99-0) 99-0
Bredford Dye (4-3) 4-3
British Celanese (2-9) 2-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (38-6) 38-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (28-10 1/2) 28-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-0) 4-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (21-1 1/2) 20-9
Inter Nickels (dol 51 5/8) dol 52
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (43-9) 45-0

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2
Donaro Tea (37-6) 37-6
Empire of India (26-3) 27-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-6) 29-6
Gule Kelampong (25-0) 25-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-6) 30-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (37-6) 37-6
Burma Corporation (11-6) 11-6
Rio Tintos (£14 3/4) £14 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (56-3) 55-7 1/2
Rand Mines (£9) £9

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£16 3/8) £16 3/8
Associated Portland Cement (81-3) 80-7 1/2
Trinidad Leasehold (102-6) 103-1 1/2
Sun Nigel (£11) £11
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-9) 28-9
Union Corporation (£9) £9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (26-10 1/2) 27-6
Anglo Iranian (106-3) 106-10 1/2
Burma Oil (90) 92-6
Mexican Eagle (5-4 1/2) 5-4 1/2
Shell Transport (93-9) 93-9
Royal Dutch (£38 3/8) £38 3/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£38 1/2) £40
London Midland and Scott Ordinary (£13) £13 5/8
London North Eastern Def (£2 3/8) £2 3/8
Southern Def (£13) £13 3/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£129 1/4) £129 1/4
London Transport 'C' Stock (£74 1/4) £74 1/4

STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET AND DULL

Support In Rubber

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, July 27

On the Stock Exchange pre-holiday quietness continued and hence it was generally rather dull, but occasional good features were apparent. Home Rails were firm in response to to-day's traffic receipts, industrials were narrowly irregular.

Among commodities, Rubber rallied on trade and some speculative buying, but closed below the best in sympathy with disappointing Wall Street.

Wall Street opened firm and then became easier.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 27

U S Common New Stock (dol 61 1/4) dol 61 7/8
General Motors (dol 43) dol 43 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 36 1/2) dol 37 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 110) unquoted

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, July 27

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind Cotton January	15	4	9
Panjab January	13	9	6
Desi American January	18	9	0
Tone: Dull			
Wheat July	21	4	0
September	21	4	9
October	21	8	0
Tone: Dull.			
Gram July	24	2	6
September	23	10	6
October	23	13	0
Toria July	35	5	6
September	35	10	0
November	36	2	0
Cottonseed July	15	14	0
September	16	4	0
January	16	5	0

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Indian Irons Very Firm

CALCUTTA, July 27

Jutes opened steady but ruled firm as the day progresed and a moderate business was put through. In coals the undertone remained almost the same as yesterday but the volume of business was limited. In teas although business was somewhat restricted the undertone and the activity remained almost same as yesterday. In miscellaneous, on better advices from America, Indian Iron and Steels were very firm from the very opening and remained in the same tone till the closing and an extensive business was put through. All other speculative issues also firmed up and recorded sharp advances over their last quotations. Government securities were more or less unchanged.

Following are the closing quotations:

Three per cent new loan 1963/65 98/9; three and half per cent Government paper 99/5; four per cent loan 1960/70 113.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1551 ex div; do conty 377 ex div; Reserve Bank 116/12.

Railway: Dehri Rohtas 14/4.

Cottons: Kesoram 7/9 pref 116; New Victoria ordy 1/1 do pref 3/11.

Coals: Aidih 5; Bengal 334; Bhalgora 4/10; Deoli 7/10; Equitable 36/14; Katras Jherriah 25/8; New Beerbhoom 17/6; New Tetturya 2/12; West Jamuria 31/4, Burrakur 14/4; Dhemo Main 13/2; East Indian 24/4; ex div; Mundulpore 10/6; New Manbhoom 28/12; Talcher 1/8.

Jutes: Anglo India 312; Bally 157; Cheviot 159; Gourepore 545; Howrah 47; Hukumchand pref 82 small lot; Kamarhatty 464; Kanknarrah 360 small lots; Lansdowne 150; National 20/12; Nuddea 38; Reliance 61/12 small lot; Union 364 small lot; Barnagore 125; Craig annas 11; Ganges 205; Northbrook 34/8; Orient 159.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 7/8; Indian Copper 2/10; Rhodesia Copper 1/9, Dalmia Cement ordy 9/15; do pref 38; Rawalpindi Electric 22/8; Shahjahanpur Electric 4/10; Britannia Building and Iron 8/6; Britannia Eng 1/11; Burn and Co ordy 243/8; Hukumchand Steel ordy IX 8/7; do defd 2/3; Indian Iron 30/14; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 53/8; Marshalls 1/15; Saran Eng 5/12; Steel Corporation ordy 7/12; National Iron and Steel 3/14; Steel Corpn pref 84; B I Corpn ordy 3/6; do pref 151; Dunlop Rubber ordy 16/8; Indian Cables 12/12; Indian Wood Products WRXR; Rohtas Industries ordy 23/5; do pref 130/8; Star Trading and Investment ordy 27/8; Steuart and Co 1/2; British Burma Petrol 3/11; Bengal paper ordy 90; Titaghur paper B ordy 15/4; Humayun Property ordy 7/8; do defd 1/5; do pref 8/8; Midnapore Zemindary 88/8; Assam Saws 1/3; Borooah Timber 11/2 div; India General Navigation ordy 107.

Teas: Baradighi 39/8; New Terai 12/4; Sapoi 8/4.

Debentures: 7 per cent 1938/43 Shree Radha Krishna Sugar 102 small lot; six per cent QOEIXRE/48 do second Mortgage 100/8.—A. P.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 27

GOVT. SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent Paper	99/2
4 per cent 1960-70	112/14
5 per cent 1945-55	118/2
BANKS.	
Bank of Baroda	115
Bank of Hindusthan	32/14
Bank of India	142/12
Central Bank	51
Imperial Bank F.P.	1551/4
Imperial Bank P.P.	382/8
Indian Overseas Bank	43
Reserve Bank	117
Union Bank	57
TEXTILES	
Ahmd. New Textiles	525
Ambica	237/8
Arun	395
Arvind	1055
Bharatkhand	2720
Bombay Dyeing	530
Buckingham and Carnatics	197
Central India	266/4
Century	305
Colaba	173/12
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	355
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	164/8
Hukumchand	190
Indore	57/8
Jubilee	212/8
Khatau Makanji	125
Kohinoor	298/12
Laxmi Cotton	472 8
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	111/4
Morarji	145
Mysore	98/12
Nandlal Bhandari	90
New Great	242/8
Raipur	637/8
Rajnagar	295
Sajjan	97/8
Sholapur	1900
Simplex	93/2
Swadeshi	237/8
Vishnu	1165
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord.	1447/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	153/12
Tata Power Ord.	1357/8
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	138/12
Ajmer Electrics	12/14
Bombay Suburban	141/4
Bombay Tram.	115/10
Surat Electrics	176/4
MISCELLANEOUS	
Air Services of India	6N
Alcock Ashdown	310
Associated Cements	112/12
Belapur	164/6
Bombay Burma New	190/10
Bombay Burma Old	357/8
Bombay Steam	228/12
Bombay Telephone	82/4
Br. B. Petrol	3/9
Burma Corporation	7/9
Dalmia Cement	9/14
Indian Bleaching	136/4
Industrial Investment Tr.	40/4
Indian Radio Ord.	405
Indian Radio Defd	502/8
Indian Copper	2/10
Indian Iron	30/10
Mysore Sugar	22/12
Port Canning	67
Premier Construction	68/12
Rohtas Industries	23/10
Scindia Steam	20/14
Shivrajpur	45
Tata Oil	31/8
Tata Steel Ordy.	271
Tata Steel Defd.	1300
JUTES.	
Birla Jute	14/12
Howrah	45/10
Hukumchand	/
Kamarhatty	448
Kankanarrah	354
Lawrence	368
Reliance	61/8

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 27.

Wheat	8,852	cwts
Linseed	3,552	cwts
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	11	cwts.
Gingellyseed	284	cwts.
Groundnuts	3,201	cwts.
Rice	6,839	cwts.
Myrabollams	58	cwts.
Cottonseed	1,877	cwts.
Mowraseed	7	cwts.
Gram	1,877	cwts.
Joowar	5,571	cwts.
Barley	71	cwts.
Bajree	1,637	cwts.
Indian Sugar	2,498	cwts.

"PIONEER" CHIEF EDITOR IN BHOPAL

Inquiry Into Restrictions Of Civil Liberties Only From Officials?

(From Our Correspondtnt.)
BHOPAL, (By Mail).

One is puzzled here in Bhopal by the presence of the Chief Editor of the "Pioneer" of Lucknow as a State guest. At present he is engaged in the task of enquiring into the condition of civil liberty in Bhopal State, so far as one knows only from the officials of the State.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Indian Civil Liberties Union has addressed the Bhopal State in regard to the alleged restrictions preventing there, as a sequel to the exposens made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The Union stresses the desirability of setting up an independent enquiry in the matters.

ERNAKULAM:—His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Linlithgow will be visiting the Cochin State on January 7 and leave the place on January 9, 1939 for Travancore.

SHE POSED—THEN HURTLED TO DEATH

A group of horrified sightseers witnessed a woman's death fall down a 50ft. ravine into a raging torrent at Glenariffe scenic waterfalls, Co. Antrim.

She was Mrs. Wilhelmina Kerr, aged 47, of Belfast. Her husband saw her make the fatal slip, but was powerless to go to her aid.

Husband and wife were members of a sight-seeing party who formed a group at the top of a waterfall to pose for a photograph.

Mrs. Kerr stepped closer to her husband. She slipped and disappeared over the precipice, and her companions saw the body hurtle to the swollen river below.

Police made a precarious descent with ropes, but it was nearly two hours before they recovered the body.

A verdict of accidental death was returned at the inquest at Cushendall.

• Cairo, July 27.—Government have decided to provide an additional one million Egyptian pounds credit for airarm.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED
Bombay, July 27

B I S N ss Chyebassa of 4022 reg tons, Captain W Dewhirst arrived from Calcutta with coal and general cargo.

SAILED

Scindia S N ss Jalajyoti of 2698 reg tons, Captain J G Connor sailed for Rangoon via Tuticorin and Colombo with local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for steamers on 27-7-38.

S S Alavi (T M) for Jeddah and Red Sea Ports via Karachi and Aden
S S Jeypore (M M) for China Japan Ports via Colombo and Penang
S S Strathaird (M M) for Australian Ports via Colombo and Penang
S S Bankura (M M) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 27

2 Ehrenfels 4763 Karachi 29-7 L Edwards
7 Cilicia 657 Karachi 28-7 Anchor Line
8 Yeifuku Maru 4292 Kobe 29-7 O S K Kaisya
12 Tannenfels 4833 Humburg 28-7 L Edwards
14 Livanos 2866 Port Said 1-8 L Dreyfus.
15 Ormara 2978 Antwerp 6-8 M M
17 Kenya 4646 Durban 3-8 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bandra 1893 Persian Gulf 28-7 M M
4 Vita 1955 Busra 28-7 M M
5 Cambay Star 320 Malabar Coast 28-7 S Hassum

PRINCE'S DOCK

A El Hind 3225 Calcutta 28-7 Scindia S N
F Ozarda 3038 N F, 29-7 M M
M/Varsova 1955 NF NF M M
K Rizwani 3306 NF NF T Morrison
P/O Bankura 1896 Busra 3-8 M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Nalgora 3-8-38 M M
Chitral 4-8-38 P and O S N
Soudan 12-8-38 P and O S N
Cathay 11-8-37 P and O S N
Carthage 19-8-38 P and O S N
Strathaird 28-7-38 P and O S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Durban 7-8-38 K Nixon
Britannia 26-8-38 Anchor Line
Clan Murdoch 29-7-38 J Finlay
FROM HAMBURG
Reichenfels 1-8-38 L Edwards
Wildenfels 15-8-38 L Edwards
FROM GOTHENBURG
Tungsha 10-8-38 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Steel Ranger 2-8-38 MM
Tampa 9-8-38 L Edwards
City of Florence 3-8-38 F F Campbell
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 15-8-38 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Conte Biancamano 1-8-38 L Triestino
Rive 3-8-38 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Kunishima Maru 10-8-38 N Y Kaisha
Hakozaki Maru 31-7-38 N K Kaisha
Ranpura 5-8-38 P and O S N
Melbourne Maru 23-8-38 N Y Kaisha
Kidderpore 28-7-38 P and O S N
Somali 31-7-38 P and O S N
FROM BASRA
Varela 30-7-38 M M
Barala 28-7-38 M M
Bamora 4-8-38 M M
Hoegh Silverlight 6-8-38 Volkart Bros
FROM MIRI
British Yeoman 1-8-38 Anglo Iranian Oil
FROM SYDNEY
Narkunda 13-8-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 30-7-38 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Karanja 20-8-38 M M
Takliwa 6-8-38 M M
FROM JEDDAH
Alavi 31-7-38 T Morrison
FROM RANGOON
Golconda 3-8-38 M M
Jalarashmi 30-7-38 Scindia S N
FROM KARACHI
China Maru 1-8-38 N Y Kaisha
Kybfels 31-7-38 L Edwards
FROM CALCUTTA
Jalaputra 26-7-38 Scindia S N

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Hakozaki Maru 2-8-38 N Y Kaisya
Somali 2-8-38 P and O S N
Ranpura 6-8-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 13-8-38 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 20-8-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 30-7-38 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Benares 19-8-38 K Nixon
City of Hongkong 10-8-38 James Finay
Cilicia 5-8-38 Anchor Line
FOR HAMBURG
Kybfels 31-7-38 L Edwards
Ormara 6-8-38 M M
Tannenfels 28-7-38 L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 28-7-38 F F Campbell
City of Florence 5-8-38 F F Campbell
FOR SAN FRANCISCO
Hoegh Silverlight 11-8-38 Volkart Bros
FOR PORT SAID
Livanos 1-8-38 L Dreyfus
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
China Maru 10-8-38 N Y K
Jeypore 3-8-38 P and O S N
Yeifuku Maru 29-7-38 O S Kaisha
Kunishima Maru 25-8-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 15-8-38 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 1-8-38 L Triestino
Soudan 15-8-38 P and O S N
Chitral 5-8-38 P and O S N
Carthage 18-8-38 P and O S N
Victoria 29-8-38 L Triestino
FOR SYDNEY
Cathay 11-8-38 P and O S N
Strathaird 28-7-38 P and O S N
FOR SAIGON
Riv 4-8-38 L Triestino
FOR BASRA
Bankura 3-8-38 M M
Varela 4-8-38 M M
Vita 28-7 38 M M
FOR DURBAN
Kenya 3-8-38 M M
Takliwa 17-8-38 M M
FOR JEDDAH
Alavi 4-8-38 T Morrison
FOR RANGOON
Jalajyati 26-7-38 Scindia S N
FOR CALCUTTA
Chyebassa 3-8-38 M M
Elhind 28-7-38 Scindia S N
FOR KARACHI
Reichenfels 5-8-38 L Edwards
Cilicia 28 7-38 Anchor Line

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Aagtekerk 25-7-38
S S Parvati 28-7-38

EXPORTS

S S Ormara for London: 192 bags rapeseed R Ratilal; 308 bags gr nut seeds R Ratilal; 8 bales goat skin tanned Ralli Bros.

For Hull: 87 bags leather pickers cuttings N Manilal Shah

For Manchester: 640 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas; 50 bales raw cotton C Jairam.

For Liverpool: 640 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas; 98 bales raw wool Vijaysingh; 83 bales wool raw Ralli Bros; 10 bales wool raw H A K Panjee; 9 bales wool raw M Nissim.

S S Tannenfels for Gothenburg: 56 bales ctn twist waste Champaklal; 86 bales ctn waste clean M Chandulal.

For Thissaloniki: 100 bags gr nut with shell R Shantilal

For Antwerp: 3280 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 100 bales ctn waste clean M Chandulal.

For Rotterdam: 25 bales ctn waste clean M Chandulal.

For Hamburg: 110 bales ctn waste clean M Chandulal; 60 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 55 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Alexandretta: 10 bales ctn grey varn A Virji.

For Famagusta: 40 bales ctn grey varn A Virji.

S S Naringa for Philadelphia: 26 bs d/s goat skins D Abraham

For New York: 260 bags psyllium seed D Abraham.

S S Strathaird for Sydney: 100 bales ctn twist waste J Carpet; 54 bales ctn twist waste Barot Bros; 115 bales ctn twist waste M Narotamdas; 10 bales soapstone powder Shaw Wallace

For Wellington: 12 bales ctn twist waste H J Kanji; 10 bales ctn twist waste M Chandulal; 10 bags masoor dall M M Poonjiaji.

For Melbourne: 11 bales ctn twist waste M Narotamdas.

S S Jeypore for Hongkong: 10 bags gum M J and M H Lari.

For Kobe: 130 bales raw cotton B Harakchand; 800 bales raw cotton A Podar; 200 bales raw cotton Langley; 256 bales raw cotton S Karamshi; 200 bales raw cotton L Ramji; 373 bales raw cotton G Dossa; 200 bales raw cotton A Khimji; 500 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 673 bales raw cotton The Nisho Co.

For Osaka: 200 bales raw cotton A Podar; 500 bales raw cotton A Clayton.

For Yokohama: 100 bales raw cotton G Dossa

IMPORTS

S S Jalarajan Agents Scindia Steam Navigation from Rangoon: 26126 bags rice; 310 bundles teak reepers; 1555 pcs teak scantlings; 37 pcs teak boards.

From Cochin: 820 bags cocoanuts; 42 drums marotti oil.

From Calicut: 119 jottas coir yarn, 166 jottas coir ropes; 851 bags cocoanuts 79 bags copra.

S S Bhutan Agents M Mackenzie from London: 60 cases cigarettes; 32 drums printer's ink; 64 cases elect cable; 365 bundles wood pulp boards; 56 cases bacon; 75 cases blue; 95 cases boot polish; 665 rolls roofing felt; 70 drums cement; 250 cases medicines; 334 bundles glucose D; 163 bundles solid ritumen; 100 cases fruit salt; 40 d lead wool; 170 cases beer; 53 boxes fish; 45 bales paper; 47 cases confectionary; 14 cases machinery; 42 cases books; 45 pkgs ply chest wood; 77 coils bare copper wire; 100 cases wincarnis; 50 cases cond milk; 80 bundles bicycle rains; 45 bags founders dust; 185 cases gin; 277 cases paint; 101 cases gripe water; 229 cases biscuits; 165 drums lubg oil; 93 cases ovaltine; 175 cases proos chocolate, vinegar, sugar etc.; 60 cases oil varnish; 96 casks lump whiting; 51 cases antimony regulas; 350 bales unread newspapers; 2134 sacks portland cement; 159 cases milk powder; 46 cases agarol; 81 bundles brass bars; 49 casks lead pipes; 578 cases tubes; 36 cases electrodes; 58 cases cud peas; 1662 lse tyres; 50 cases ginger ale; 372 lse tyres with tubes inserted; 257 cases whisky.

From Potterdam: 600 bags colours; 50 cases halls wine; 50 drums disft fluid:

From Copenhagen: 100 cases beer.

From Antwerp: 51 cases rivets.

From Havre: 208 casks chemical powder.

From Southampton: 44 cases motor covers.

S S City of Hereford Agents F F Campbell and Co from Montreal: 50 drums carbide of calcium; 134 cases cud goods; 437 bales fertilizers; 48 lse springs; 79 boxes auto parts.

From New York: 624 drums lubg oil; 66 drums lubg grease; 40 pails paint; 40 cases soap; 429 cases auto parts; 65 cases ctn fents; 33 cases machinery; 205 cases medicines; 66 pcs auto wheels; 51 cases writing ink; 62 kits enamel; 46 ctns toilet preparation; 351 lse auto springs; 35 drums petroleum grease; 250 bales old newspapers; 97 lse rubber tyres; 150 sacks water proofing compound; 80 sacks dry batteries; 50 lse rubber pneum tyres; 170 cases powdered glucose; 260 cases flit (insecticide); 67 bundles wheels; 55 cases wire nails; 51 pkgs said to contain motor cars completely dissembled; 285 drums dyestuff; 35 cases mistol; 40 cases nujol; 162 bales secondhand clothing.

From Baltimore: 4500 boxes tin plates.

From Norfolk: 35 cases buhson humidifier (machy);

From Port Sudan: 69 bales sakel cotton.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, July 27.

September	200.10—110
October	198.40—150
November	196.60—950
January	196.50— 50

Cotton Operators Inclined To Await U. S. Crop Developments

WALL STREET LIQUIDATION AND SHORT COVERING

Increasing Reluctance To Follow Up Advance To The Nine Cent Level

BOMBAY: July 27.

ON TUESDAY THE NEW YORK COTTON MARKET WAS NOT MUCH CHEERFUL WITH BUYERS DISAPPOINTED BY THE FAILURE OF PRICES TO RESPOND TO RAINS AND WEEVIL TALK.

THE MARKET SHOWS INCREASING RELUCTANCE TO FOLLOW UP ADVANCE TO THE NINE-CENT LEVEL.

The New York cotton market opened quiet and was very inactive. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and more rains in the Eastern Belt but the market met with indifferent demand.

Prices then reacted on liquidation and in sympathy with stocks. There was a slightly better demand for new crop forward shipments. Textiles were quiet. Prices declined on Wall-Street liquidation with the poor off-take. Finally prices rallied on short covering.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 4 points with October 8.81 and in the absence of any important buying prices declined. October was quoted 8.64 which was the lowest level when scattered covering appeared and the market closed at a net decline of 8 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices declined 8 points at 8.79 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also easy on increased selling and closed at a net decline of 8 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices declined 8 points at 8.84 c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool market opened at a decline of 4 points with October 4.90. The market was quiet. There was scattered hedging of outsiders and Bombay selling. Trade calling and London buying met local liquidation in sympathy with disappointing New York. The market closed at a decline of 5 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 5.09d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton market was quiet and Giza futures closed at a decline of 3 to 4 points. Uppers futures declined 2 to 3 points. The Alexandria market was steady. Sakels futures advanced 14 to 11 points and Ashmouni futures closed unchanged to 14 points up.

JAPAN GIVES UP COTTON.

The beginning of this month saw one of the most remarkable events in the history of the world cotton industry. The largest cotton-manufacturing country, by a stroke of its Government's pen, decided that its people should cease to wear and use cotton goods and should substitute the synthetic material, rayon, in the form of staple fibre. The whole of the production of the mills, appart from military requirements, is to be for export. This is only the latest stage in Japan's efforts to carry on a great war without losing her export trade and her means of obtaining foreign exchange to pay for her munitions. It is, of course, a revolution for Japan herself, for she is a great consumer of cotton goods, and about 40 per cent. of the products of her mills have hitherto been used at home. Now this is to go. The consumer is not pleased, a small matter in a totalitarian State in war-time. For although the Japanese have made great advances in the manufacture of staple fibre it is still to the ordinary man and woman no adequate substitute for cotton. The measure involves pretty complete State control and its effects on the small manufacturers and middlemen will be serious; the big firms will benefit and prosper, state "Manchester Guardian." The Government has promised to give the sufferers relief and to help them to turn over to export goods and to war supply industries, but even the most patriotic Japanese newspapers admit that the dislocation is bound to be severe.

REDUCTION OF IMPORTS.

From the beginning the Japanese Government has aimed at reducing the amount of cotton imported while doing everything it can to maintain exports. Its first step was to decree that 70 per cent. of the cotton goods produced should be used for export and that the remaining 30 per cent. should be of mixed cotton and staple fibre. A quota system for the import of raw cotton worked badly because industry could not foresee what future quotas would be; there was intense speculation, and price control broke down. An attempt to divide the market into domestic and foreign led to the domestic market's being flooded by goods intended for export and to a rise in all prices. Then came more elaborate price control, and instead of allowing trade committees to fix prices (disregarded in practice) the Government stepped in to enforce its own decrees. But all these efforts have been insufficient to keep up the volume of exports. Now raw cotton imports are to be 'linked' with exports and the domestic market ceases to count in cotton. Rayon control is also on the way. What changes are to be introduced in the exporting mechanism is a little obscure. There is to be what is officially called 'compulsory freedom of competition for the export trade' (whatever that may be), but it will be surprising if the effect is not soon felt in world markets. Japan has at her command a means of subsidising exports, and although her policy will naturally be to get the highest price she can it cannot be foreseen to what straits she may be reduced. At best the influence of an export drive by a country whose economic state is so precarious must be disturbing."

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Eastern:—Partly cloudy.
Central:—Scattered showers.
Western:—Occasional showers.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October Highest (10 a.m.)	8.81+04
N. Y. October Lowest (2-11 p.m.)	8.64—18
Liverpool October Highest	4.92—02
Liverpool October Lowest	4.88—06

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Recent steadiness in parity between Liverpool and New York despite large local stocks and poor offtake impressive. Owing narrower parity and likelihood of any demand to concentrate here, suggest advisability Liverpool for purchases. Recommend March or May as outsiders mainly he jed this position.

New York:—Market reacted on local and foreign liquidation with demand limited on scale.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

(1) "Forecast of clearing weather over Eastern belt induced Wall Street liquidation. Poor support. New bullish factor needed."

(2) "Speculative liquidation offtake limited weather improving."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from Messrs. Geo H. Mcfadden and Bro:—

Excessive rains recently in East but to-day's forecast better and crop elsewhere apparently doing well. Market meets resistance nine cents and with generally favourable weather would expect decline.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 26.

October	8.69—08
December	8.75—09
January	8.78—08
March	8.83—07
May	8.87—08
July	8.90—10
Middling Spot	8.79—08

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, July 26.

October	8.79—08
December	8.88—09
January	8.89—10
Middling Spot	8.84—08
11 a.m. Ranges—	
October	8.73/8.73
December	8.81/8.81
January	8.83/8.83
Noon Call.—	
October	8.74
December	8.82

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, July 26.

	Bales.
Day's receipts to U.S. Ports	3,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's exports to the Continent	6,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, July 26.

July	4.88—02
August	4.87—04
September	4.87—06
October	4.88—06
November	4.90—06
December	4.93—06
January	4.95—06
February	4.97—06
March	4.99—06
April	5.00—06
May	5.02—06
June	5.03—05
July	5.04—05
Middling Spot	5.09—03
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
October	4.90
January	4.97

LONDON SEEDS
London, July 26.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton July sellers	11/13/9
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton July sellers	12/10/0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton July sellers	£12/18/9
Rapeseed Toria Hull-Cont c.i.f. ton July/Aug. sellers	11/15/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton July/Aug. sellers	11/5/0

LINSEED OIL
London, July 26.

Linseed oil London per cwt. naked August sellers	23/6
Linseed oil London per cwt. naked Sept/Dec. sellers	23/3

LONDON PRODUCE
London, July 26.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels	unquoted
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels July sellers	30/7 1/2
Wheat South Australian parcels July sellers	31

LONDON RUBBER
London, July 26.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers	7 3/4

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, July 26.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality	6 1/8
Spelter hard (Indian Brand) Fob.	13 1/2 to 15

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 27.

Following a decline of 8 points in New York cotton futures the local market was expected to open at Rs. 169 for Broach A/M, delivery but the market opened at Rs. 168/4 and declined to Rs. 167/8 on general long liquidation. Later on there was some buying and prices rallied to Rs. 167/12. The market was steady at this level.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of one point and the local market was steady with Broach A/M quoted at Rs. 168/4. The market was quiet as Liverpool was 3 points down and finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G.—	
Broach J/A 1938	153 14 0
Broach A/M 1939	167 10 0
Fine M. G.—	
Oomra D/J 1939	149 8 0
F. G. M. G.—	
Bengal D/J	126 8 0

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, July 27

1100 bales were tendered to-day making a total of 39900 bales again Broach J/A contract.

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 27

	Extra	Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—						
Bengal U P		128	125	122	119	
Punjab		128	125	122	119	
Rajputana		128	125	122	119	
Oomra No. 3	148	145	142	139		
C P No. 1	159	156	153	150		
C P No. 2	153	150	147	144		
Broach No. 2		159	157	155	153	
Punjab Ame		184	181	178	175	
Surat		213	210	207	204	
Rajpipla		205	202	199	196	
Navsari		217	216	213	210	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 27

Bengal Superfine	129/31
Bengal Fine	126/28
Bengal F G	124/26
C P 1	142/44
C P	144/46
Arvi	147/49
Amraoti	141/43
Ellichpur	145/47
Berar	143/45
Khandesh	131/36
Jalna Sailu	133/37
Burwa Sanavad	141/44
Khandwa	141/44
Harda Khirkiya	141/44
Mathia	123/28
Malkapur	139/43
Broach	153/58
Punjab 4F	173/78
Punjab 289F	198/208
Sindh N T	183/93
Kampala	272/74
Jinja	261/63
Navsari	213/15

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 27.

Yesterday London gold prices declined one penny to £7-1-4. London Paris Exchange rate was 3 points up at 178.13. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.92 5/8. London silver prices declined 3/16d. to 19 5/8d. speculators sold and the support was poor. Later India bought at the decline and the market closed steady. The market after being offered, sellers were reserved. New York silver was unchanged and Montreal futures declined 13 points. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0.8 7/8. The local market was quiet with scattered selling in silver but gold was weak on increased offerings.

GOLD			
Ready	35	9	3
Shrawan delivery	35	9	6
Shrawan Teji-mandi	0	2	3
Bhadarwa delivery	35	9	6
Bhadarwa Teji-mandi	0	4	3
SILVER			
Ready	51	4	0
Shrawan delivery	51	4	0
Shrawan Teji-mandi	0	11	0
Bhadarwa delivery	51	3	0
Bhadarwa Teji-mandi	1	4	0

LONDON SILVER
London, July 26.

Spot	19 5/8
Forward	19 1/2

LONDON GOLD
London, July 26.

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-1-4

Montreal Silver

Montreal, July 26.

July	43.02—13
September	42.90
December	42.90

LONDON METALS

London, July 26.

Copper	£41 11 3
Spelter	£14 7 6
Lead	£15 6 3
Tin	£195 5 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, July 27

The local market was closed to-day.

London quotations:

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£41-7-6
Standard copper 3 months	£41-12-6
Electrolytic copper	47-0-0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, July 26.

August	£10-18-9
September	£10-18-9

Argentine Linseed

London, July 26.

July	£11-13-9 Hull.

U. S. STEEL COMPANIES DISCLOSE HUGE LOSSES

Messrs. Batliwala & Karani have received the following cable from their New York Agents:—

"United States Steel Corporation has declared regular Preferred dividend for second quarter. Second quarter loss dol. 5,000,000., first six months' loss dol. 6,300,000. Bethlehem six months' net, earned before Preferred dividend, dol. 1,600,000. Republic Steel and Youngstown Sheet and Tube are expected to show larger losses in second quarter than first.

"With U. S. Steel showing greater loss than expected estimates as to statements of other important corporations, which are due within next few days, will tend to restrict speculative enthusiasm somewhat. While there is reason to hope further general betterment in business such record of past, however, will have but temporary influence marketwise. Any reaction resulting should bring buying from those who have missed advance to-date."

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 27

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	53,889	206,179
Central India	46,374	227,772
Barsi and Nagar	149,908	174,497
Hyderabad Gaorani	40,322	101,666
Berar 159	327,561	579,602
Central Provinces 93	83,908	114,551
Total Oomras 262	702,053	1,514,267
Dholera 51	141,668	179,821
N W Provinces	3,112	10,371
Rajputana	16,353	97,151
Sind Punjab 511	521,470	347,509
Broach 257	264,360	342,227
Coompta and Dharwar 107	68,561	72,850
Westerns Northerns 200	24,812	40,209
Cocoanada	23	155
Tinnevelly and Cambodia 50	5,265	20,807
American	177,893	20,033
Egyptian African and Sudan 327	522,719	427,975
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	1,171	239
Total 1,774	2,449,460	3,073,614

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 21 July

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	517	318,449	458,257
Japan and China	3,200	695,572	1,478,774
Coast Ports		59,853	37,292
Up-country by Rail		356,276	287,936
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		6,078	36,277
Total	3,717	1,436,228	2,296,536

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 26-7-38	7939000	6891000
Receipts yesterday 26-7-38	3000	4000
Exports to date 26-7-38	5911000	5759000
Stock at Ports 22-7-38	2447000	1107000
Stock at Interior Towns 22-7-38	1994000	847000
Stock at Liverpool 22-7-38	1157000	855000
Visible Supply 22-7-38	5712000	2924000
Quantity in sight 22-7-38	13655000	13128000
Quantity out of sight 22-7-38	10824000	13456000

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 27

Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening	29	1	0
Highest	29	1	6
Lowest	28	8	9
Closing	28	9	3
Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	31	4	0
Highest	31	4	0
Lowest	30	12	0
Closing	30	12	3
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	19	0	6
Highest	19	1	9
Lowest	19	0	0
Closing	19	0	9
Cottonseeds Jan—			
Opening	19	15	9
Highest	20	0	6
Lowest	19	14	0
Closing	19	14	9
Castorseeds Sept—		—	
Opening	29	4	0
Highest	29	4	0
Lowest	29	3	0
Closing	29	4	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	29	14	0
Highest	29	14	0
Lowest	29	14	0
Closing	29	14	0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 26.

July	78 1/2d.
October	67d.
December	64 7/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, July 26.

September	dol 0.67 5/8
December	dol 0.69 5/8
May	dol 0.72 3/8

New York Sugar

New York, July 26.

September	1.82
March	1.92
May	1.96

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, July 27.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-4-0.
Shipment Sept. Rs. 5-6-6.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-7-6.
Kesar Rs. 12-13-0.
Saraya Rs. 12-8-0.
Java Spot F 5.90.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, July 27.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 100/5
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 102/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 103/4
3 per cent 1963/6. 98/4
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 99/5
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/6
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 112/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 119/6
3 per cent U.P Bonds 97/8
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 103/7
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 106/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 100/14

TAX FREES.

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 118/2
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 112/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124/4
3 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 101/2

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1974 B P T 110/12
4 per cent 1974 M Deb. 110
5 per cent 1959 M Deb 118
6 per cent 1954 M Deb 131/0

Note:—Market steady, with very little business changing hands.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 27.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 273
Bank's buying T T 270 1/2

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,319
Bank's buying T T 1,344

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 7/8

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66 3/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/4

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 51 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 90 1/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.92.62 26th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 27th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/3 27th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/8 7/8 27th inst.
Java/London 8.94 3/8 27th inst.
London/Paris 178.13 26th inst.
London/Belgium 29.10 1/4 26th inst.
London/Switzerland 21.49 1/4 26th inst
London/Berlin 12.25 3/4 26th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 5/8 26th inst.
London/New York 4.92.46 26th inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.95 3/8 26th inst.
London/Italy 98.63 26th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-1-5 25th inst.
Gold £7-1-4 26th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 13/16 25th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 5/8 26th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 11/16 25th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 1/2 26th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 25th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 26th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 25th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 26th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 25th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 26th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/4 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 26.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	81 5/8
3 1/2 per cent	94 5/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	107 7/8
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116
5 per cent 1942/47	110
3 per cent 1949/52	99-1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	75 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	103
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	114 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	43/9

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, July 26.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.92.46
Paris	178.13
Berlin	12.25 3/4
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.93 3/4
Amsterdam	8 95 11/32
Brussels	29.10 1/4
Milan	98.63
Berne	21.49 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, July 26.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	£72 1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. 1948	£81 5/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. 1931 or later	£94 5/8
Indian Stock 4 1/2 p.c. 1950/55	£112 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 p.c.	£75 3/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 1961	£103 3/4
War Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 1952	£103
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	£114 1/4
Victory Bonds	112 1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. China	£11 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£89
National Bank of India	£40 3/8
P and O Banking Corporation	£8 1/4

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, July 26.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.80—0.
July	7.22—4.
October	7.02—4.
November	7.02—4.
January 1939	7.14—3.
March	7.18—4.
May	7.20—3.
UPPER.—	
Spot	6.31—5.
July	6.13—3.
October	6.09—2.
November	6.09—2.
January 1939	6.10—2.
March	6.11—2.
May	6.13—2.

LONDON SUGAR
London, July 26.

August	5s 3 3/4d.

Pay in—Aug. 8 Pay out—Aug. 11

Tata Steel Shares Rule Very Steady

LIMITED TURNOVER IN COTTON TEXTILE SHARES

Enterprising Speculators Responsible For Rumours Regarding Utility Shares

BOMBAY: July 27.

Yesterday Wall-Street Market was easy with increased long liquidation and U. S. Steel shares declined dol. 1-1/4, while Anaconda Coppers closed at dol. 7/8 down. The meeting of the U. S Steel Corporation held yesterday declared dividend on Preference shares, but the working losses are above general expectations. Other Steel Works have also sustained heavy losses in the second quarter, but it is generally believed that the result of the third quarter will be satisfactory.

The local Market opened steady to-day and under scattered selling prices were quiet. Later on there was increased buying and prices steadily advanced. The tone of the market was very steady and towards the close there was active Professional buying in Steel shares which hardened prices.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,260 and declined to Rs. 1,240, under scattered realising, but later on prices advanced to Rs. 1,270 and steadied at Rs. 1,265. Ordinary shares were also quoted at Rs. 265. Budli difference on Dfds. was Rs. 6, while Ordinary shares for the next Settlement were quoted at a premium of Re. 1-4.

Cotton Mill shares were quiet with a small turnover, while Hydro-Electric Section was dull and featureless with a little business.

It being the end of the month, there was not any important business and prices moved within a comparatively narrow range. Bulls are still confident but in view of the continuous rise, it appears that the market is entitled to a natural reaction. Thus it will be advisable to secure profits on a portion of holdings with a view to replace on setbacks.

The Finance Minister, the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, is reported to have said that "all these were the result of rumours spread by enterprising speculators, who were bent upon disturbing the normal course of conditions on the market.

Thus the drastic decline in Public Utility Companies shares seems nothing beyond the action of some powerful Operators. It is true that the Enquiry Committee has not submitted its report to the Government, but some of the recommendations are rumoured to have been known to sellers.

However, in view of the declared policy of the Government, it is very likely that share-holders will be allowed to earn a dividend of 4 to 5 per cent. and the excess of profits will be divided in reducing the charges and the balance will be available as an additional income to the Government.

With these possibilities, present prices of shares are not attractive and there will be increased unloading in view of prospective dividends.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 27.

100	Ahm. Advance	360 0
250	BOM. DYEING	926 0
100	CENTURY	305 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	267 0
100	COLABA	175 0
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn	320 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-6-3
100	Finlay	125 0
100	GOKAK	162 0
1,000	Hindustan	1,700 0
100	Indore	57 8
100	Khatau	125 0
100	KOHINOOR	290 0
250	Laxmi	475 0
250	Madras United	35 0
1,000	Morarji	145 8
250	Model	44 12
50	MYSORE	100 0
200	NEW GREAT	243 0
100	Oosmanshahi	36 12
100	PHOENIX	230 0
25	Sassoon Silk	75 0
1,000	Sholapur	2,025 0
50	SIMPLEX	93 8
100	SWADESHI	236 0
100	Swan	111 4
100	Vishnu	1185 0
1,000	Western	880 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	115 0
25-50	Central	31 0
500	Imperial	1551 4
125-500	Im. Contry.	382 8
50-100	India	142 12
100	Reserve Bank	117 4
5	Union	5 7 9
	CEMENTS.	
100	Associated	113 0
	INSURANCE.	
100-500	Empire	711 4
15-100	Jupiter	13 12
20	Mercantile	53 4
15-75	New India	40 0
200	Oriental	4340 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 2
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahm. Old	138 12
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1450 0
10	Ajmer	12 13
10	Amalgmd.	13 0
50	BOM. TRAM	116 0
100	Bombay Suburban	147 8
10	Broach	10 4
100	Karachi	215 10
100	Poona	190 0
100	Surat	176 4
100	TATA HYDRO	154 0
1000	TATA POWER	1 360 0
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	975 0
100	C. Province	101 0
100	Dh. Baramati	104 4
100	Gujarat	98 0
100	Mandra Bhon	99 0
100	Pachora Jamner	96 4
100	Sara Serajgunj	100 12
500	Tapti Valley	742 8
	MINING.	
9	Burma Corp.	7 9
8sh.	Indian Copper	2 10
10	Indian Iron and Steel	30 10
10	SHIVRAJPUR	46 0
30	TATA STEEL DEFD.	1,285 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	268 0
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	ALCOCK	310 0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR.	165 0
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep.	825 8
250	BOMBAY STEAM	229 0
125	B. BURMA	558 0
50	Burma Conty.	190 0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-9-6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	82 8
100	I. BLEACHING	137 0
50	I. Invest Trust	40 4
100	I. Radio Defd.	475 0
100	I. Radio Ord.	405 0
100	Port Canning	67 0
30	Premier Con.	69 0
15	Scindia	20 14
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	31 8
	PREFERENCE.	
5½	P. C. Amalgmd. (T. F.)	106 0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,511 4
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	292 8
7	p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	70 12
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	560 0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	103 0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	95 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	152 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	201 14
7	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	155 12
1	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	155 12
7	p.c. Vishnu	705 0
	DEBENTURES.	
3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	102 0
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108 12
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	52 0
7	p.c. Sholapur	77 0
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	108 12

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 27

Bombay Dyeing (924) 925 927 926 918 920 917 927 926
Century (306) 303 306 302 300 303 301 303 305
Central India (262/8) 263 259 268 267
Kohinoor (295) 298 293 297 296 298 299
New Great (240) 242 236 234 240 242 243
Simplex (93) 93
Swadeshi (236) 236 232 235 237 236
Associated Cement (111/8) 112 112/8 111/8 112/8 113
Andhra (1450) 1450
Tata Hydro (54/8) 155 154
Tata Power (1365) 1360 1362 1367 1360 1357 1355 1360
Tram Ord (116) 116
T Steel Defd (1250) 1257 1260 1245 1250 1237 1265 1250 1260 1275 1285 1285 1285
T Steel Ord (264) 263 261 265 262 264 267 269 268
Tata Steel 2nd pref (155/12) 155/12
Bellapur (165) 165 166 165
B Steam (228) 228 229
B Burma (560) 559 557 550 555 558

AMALGAMATED ELECTRICITY CO., (Belgaum) LTD.

The approximate earnings of the Amalgamated Electricity Co. (Belgaum) Ltd., for two months ending May, 1938, (April and May 1938) are as under:—

	1937 Rs.	1938 Rs.
Gross Income ..	43,975	50,609
Nett Income ..	24,247	27,639

AJMER ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

The approximate earnings of the Ajmer Electric Supply Co., Ltd for two months ending May, 1938 (April and May 1938) are as under:—

	1937 Rs.	1938 Rs.
Gross Income ..	38,389	39,872
Nett Income ..	18,471	19,983

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Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1938

WARNING TO DRIVERS AND HOTEL-KEEPERS

Bombay Govt. On Penalty For Keeping Out Harijans

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

It has been represented to Government that members of the Scheduled Classes are sometimes not admitted into public conveyances and buses, and sometimes are indirectly discouraged from entering public conveyances.

WARNING TO DRIVERS

The attention of the public is invited in this connection to Rule 34 of the Rules to regulate the use of motor vehicles let or plying for hire in public places outside the City of Bombay. This rule provides that no driver or owner or agent employed on behalf of an owner shall refuse to sell a ticket to any person on the ground of caste or community or refuse to allot a vacant seat to any ticket-holder on such grounds. Rule 45 of the same rules empowers District Superintendents of Police to suspend or cancel any public driver's permit or owner's permit when the holder thereof or his agent has committed any breach of these rules or of any orders issued thereunder.

Government have issued instructions that Superintendents of Police should see that the rules which forbid any discrimination against the members of the Scheduled Classes in respect of the use of public service conveyances and buses are strictly enforced and that instances of the breach of these rules brought to their notice are severely dealt with.

IN HOTELS

It has also been represented to Government that some hotels refuse to cater for members of the Scheduled Classes. Government desire that no such distinction should be made on account of caste or creed in places of public entertainment. The attention of the public is now invited to a new rule, which provides that no person keeping a place of public entertainment under a licence shall refuse admission to such place to any member of the Harijan Castes or Scheduled Classes on the ground of his being a member of such castes or classes. Government have decided to insert this rule in the rules for keeping places of public entertainment made by the Commissioner of Police for the City of Bombay under section 22(1)(f) of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, and by the District Magistrates in the mofussil under section 39-A of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890. For a breach of this rule the licence granted under the rules shall be liable to be cancelled by the licensing authority.

MONSTER PETITION TO MAHARAJA

Kolhapur Citizens Demand Fundamental Rights

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, July 27.

Kolhapur State people have again presented a monster petition to H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur to-day to grant them the fundamental rights of citizenship, namely, freedom of speech, freedom of Press and freedom of association. This is the second petition signed by over a 1,000 literate citizens of Kolhapur City and some villages in the State.

The 42nd birthday of the Maharaja comes off to-morrow, so some are hoping that the Maharaja will grant this time the petition of rights demanded by his subjects.

HEADING FOR MOTOR STRIKE

Kolhapur motor-owners waited upon the Prime Minister yesterday and requested him to bring motor taxation on a level with that prevailing in British India. But the Diwan is reported to be quite unsympathetic and the motor-owners are contemplating a strike. Kolhapur motor-owners have to pay nearly Rs. 2,000 per year by way of taxes to the State Municipality and the Ilakha Panchayat Tolls. Besides this heavy burden, motor-owners have to perform some "veth-bigar" in the State.

POLICEMAN DISMISSED

One police Naik named Latkar was dismissed yesterday for misappropriating Rs. 300.

SATYAGRAHA IN NILGIRI STATE

Praja Mandal Leaders Meet Political Agent

CUTTACK, July 27.

A report from Balasore states that Mr. Kailash Chandra Mahanti and Mr. Banamali Das, President and Secretary respectively of the Nilgiri Praja Mandal, had interviews with the Political Agent, Eastern States, on the question of the Satyagraha now going on in the Nilgiri State.

One of the main demands of the Satyagraha is stated to be recognition of the Nilgiri Praja Mandal by the state. No settlement has yet been reached.

Fresh batches of police are reported to have arrived from neighbouring states. The police forces stationed at Matchua and Patana for realising fines from the Satyagrahis, have been withdrawn and the people, who gathered to offer Satyagraha, have since dispersed.—A. P.

Responsible Govt. For Mysore

Draft Scheme Will Be Discussed At State Congress Meeting

BANGALORE, July 27.

The question of dual membership of the Indian National Congress and Mysore Congress and the use of the name of "Congress" will come up for discussion when the All Mysore Congress Committee meets on 30th and 31st July at Bangalore.

Matters arising from the settlement with the Government and subsequent events and the draft scheme of Responsible Government for Mysore will also be placed officially before the meeting.

It is understood a large number of resolutions on a variety of subjects have been received, the most important of which relate to prohibition and picketing, rural reconstruction, economic survey, amendment of the Constitution of the Mysore Congress, agrarian problem and mass contact.—A. P.

ISSUE OF PERMITS TO OPIUM ADDICTS

Nanda On Excise Inspector's Functions

BOMBAY, July 27.

With reference to the news from Ahmedabad that as a sequel to delay in getting permits, over 150 opium addicts rushed to the Prohibition Department and created a scene, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Prohibition Commissioner states that neither the Prohibition Department nor the Prohibition Advisory Committee have anything to do with the issue of permits to opium addicts. He adds that this function has been entrusted to the Chief Inspector of Excise who will grant such permits on the production of the necessary medical certificate.

Learning that several opium addicts were experiencing serious difficulties in obtaining medical certificates and since most of them were unable to pay the doctors for such certificates, the Prohibition Department have arranged for the honorary services of a doctor attached to the Textile Labour Union hospital. This doctor examines the applicants who are too poor to pay medical fees, and issues certificates without any charge.

Mr. Nanda further says that there is no delay for which either the Prohibition Department or the Prohibition Advisory Committee might be considered responsible.—A. P.

ERNAKULAM:—As at present arranged, Sir R. K. Shanmukam Chettiar, the Dewan of Cochin will be leaving for Geneva to attend the League of Nations Assembly meeting, on August 2. He will be sailing from Bombay on August 7.

MUSLIM M.L.A.s WALK-OUT

Echo Of Alleged Police High-Handedness In Monghyr

PATNA, July 27.

A walk-out was staged by the Muslim members of the Bihar Assembly this afternoon.

They were led by Mr. Muhammad Yunus, Leader of the Muslim Independent Party, which is the largest single Moslem group in the Bihar Legislature.

They left the Chamber as a protest against "the reluctance of the Congress Party to agree to a closure of the adjournment motion" given notice of by Mr. Yunus two days ago in order to discuss "the high-handedness of Police officers in Monghyr district in forcing four Muslim families to come to an agreement not to take and not to bring beef into the village."—A. P.

JAGADISAN BREAKS FAST

Echo Of Anti-Hindi Satyagraha

MADRAS, July 27.

Mr "Stalin" Jagadisan, who was stated to have been fasting as a protest against the introduction of Hindusthani in schools wires from Peralam to-day stating that he has broken his fast as desired by his friends and parents.—A.P.

"TILAK DAY" IN KARNATAK

DHARWAR, July 27.

Mr. Gudleppa Hallikeri, General Secretary, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, wires:—

"August 1, has all along been observed as Tilak Day. Last year in addition to observing Tilak Day we passed resolutions in public meetings congratulating and supporting Congress Ministries. This year also it is requested that throughout the Province Tilak Day be observed with Flag hoisting, Khadi hawking and public meetings, in which the importance of Tilak Day and achievements of Congress Ministries in the year be explained and resolutions supporting Congress Ministries be passed."

Anti-T. B. Fund

SIMLA, July 27.

The 15th list of subscription actually received upto the 15th July, 1938, in response to Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow's appeal for the King Emperor's anti-tuberculosis fund amounts to Rs. 1,52,102-8-4, which brings the grand total of cash in hand to Rs. 48,07,116-6-2.—United Press.

P. E. N. CONGRESS IN INDIA

Mysore To Have The Honour Of Holding 1940 Session

BOMBAY, July 27.

P. E. N. Members in India will rejoice to learn that an invitation extended by the India Centre to the International P. E. N. Club, to hold its annual Congress in India, in 1940, has been gladly accepted, says a press note issued by the India Centre

The invitation was cabled to this year's Congress at Prague, at the end of June, together with the following message from Sophia Wadia:

"May Congress radiate goodwill for the healing of the nations and uphold freedom as inspiration of creative expression."

Thus India will have the privilege and the responsibility of holding the first P. E. N. Congress in Asia.

MYSORE TO HAVE THE HONOUR.

The India Centre announces with great pleasure, that the sessions of this first Congress in India, in 1940, will be held in the State of Mysore. Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, writes to Sophia Wadia.

"The prospect of having amidst us such a distinguished body of writers from all the world over is one that could command your proposal to our acceptance. I, therefore, hereby extend, on behalf of His Highness, a most cordial invitation to the members of the P. E. N. to hold their 1940 Congress in the Mysore State."

ARCHITECTURAL ARTS AND CRAFTS

Pan-Asiatic Congress In 1940

CALCUTTA, July 27.

A pan-Asiatic Congress of Architectural Arts and Crafts is proposed to be held in 1940 by the authorities of the Indian School of Indian Architecture.

The object of the Congress is to acquaint the world of the progress made in Asiatic countries in architecture from the earliest times down to the present day.

Dr. Harvey Wiley Corbett, President of the Architectural Congress, New York, is expected to preside over the conference.

Exhibits are expected from several Asiatic countries, including Japan, China, Siam, Java, Persia, etc.

Dr. Kalidas Nag, who is shortly to undertake a tour of the Pacific countries when he goes to attend the Pan-Pacific Conference would acquaint those nations with the aims and objects of the proposed Congress.

As at present arranged the sessions of the Congress will take place in three places, namely Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.—United Press.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL BOARD

Protest Against Proposed Cut In Govt. Grant

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, July 24.

The weather has undergone a complete change and the sky has remained cloudy with occasional drizzles and good showers. There have been good rains in the last three days, and the total rainfall of the season has gone up to more than 14 inches.

The total number of deaths in the week ending on Tuesday last went down to 303 showing a decrease of 17 from the figures of the preceding week. Small-pox and measles were responsible for one and five deaths, while consumption took its toll of 37 lives.

MUNICIPAL BOARD MEETING.

A meeting of the Municipal Board was held on Friday when several important resolutions were moved by Sjt. Balvantray Thakor, the Chairman of the School Board and passed unanimously. It was resolved to protest against the proposed cut of 8 per cent. in Government grant for the year 1938-39. Another resolution protested against the proposed change in the Primary Education rules by which School Boards were to be deprived of all authority over their Administrative Officers and the Educational Inspector would have the final voice in all matters. Sjt. Balvantray pointed out that this would create several difficulties in administration and the Municipal Board passed the protest resolution unanimously. It was also resolved to continue the services of Sjt. Chhotalal Purani as organiser of the Municipal Gymnasium to the end of the current year and to engage Sjt. Harising Chhotusing Thakor as principal of the gymnasium on Rs. 80 per mensem. The Board also resolved to open a Marathi School on Rakhial Road, an Urdu night school in Asarva and a night school in the Bhangi quarters in Gomtipur.

ANTI-T. B. CAMPAIGN.

The anti-Tuberculosis fund seems to be swelling fast. Rupees 45,000 have been announced from two donations and other big and small donations are being received practically everyday. Dr. Harilal M. Desai is working hard for collecting funds and Dr. M. H. Bhagat and other members of the committee render him valuable assistance. It is said that more than twenty thousand have been promised in donations of rupees one hundred to two thousand and efforts are being made to raise a good sum for a clinic, a hospital and a Sanatorium. It is reported that the committee thinks of collecting about a lac of rupees by starting a rupee fund in which some prizes will also be given as was done in the Mayor's fund in Bombay. Every one wishes success to the efforts of the committee as our city has become a hot bed of tuberculosis and the disease takes a toll of at least 4 lives a day bringing an amount of suffering and pecuniary troubles to so many families everyday.

KATHIAWAR SHOCKS SEQUEL

S. O. S. To Viceroy For Advice And Relief To Panicky Villagers

Sjt. Balvantray Mehta, President of the Saurashtra Seva Samiti has sent the following telegram to the Secretary to the Viceroy, Simla:—

"Persistent quake shocks are reported in the neighbourhood of Paliad and Botad in Central Kathiawar. People are deserting villages and the town of Paliad. Great consternation prevails owing to the rude shaking of mud-houses. No expert advice is still available in spite of repeated requisition of help through political authorities of Rajkot. Please arrange for proper advice and necessary relief immediately."

Intimation has been received of the death of Lieut. E.G. Prentice, 2nd Royal Lancers (Gardner's Horse). He died of Poliomyelitis at Ahmednagar on July 22.

MOVE TO MAKE HINDUSTANI AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

U. P. Education Reorganisation Committee's Decision

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, July 27.

The question of making Hindustani as medium of instruction was discussed at length at the joint meeting of the U. P. University Committee and the Education Reorganisation Committee (Secondary and Primary).

Opinion was unanimous that this should be done first of all in basic schools, then in secondary colleges and ultimately in universities.

The Government, it will be recalled had previously agreed to start basic schools in U. P. as an experimental measure. The Education Department is now recruiting 30 teachers for the basic schools. The training school has been opened for them at Allahabad. After undergoing training, the teachers are to be awarded degrees equivalent to L. T.

The joint meeting of the Committees discussed the questions of (1) length of the period of secondary college courses, (2) place of English in curriculum, (3) whether Universities should hold their own examinations or accept final secondary college examination certificate as sufficient qualification for admission.

Regarding the first question, the general feeling was that the secondary course be concluded at the age enabling the student to go to the university to take degree at the age of about 23.

There was general agreement that the course of the university degree should be of three years' duration.

Regarding the second question, it was decided that English should remain compulsory language in the secondary classes. And as for the third question, it was agreed upon that Universities should accept the final examination certificate of the secondary college course as proper qualification for admission.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE CALENDAR*

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